POLITICAL ISSUES AND THE MEN — HOW THEY VOTED, pp. 428-444

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THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Carl Murphy

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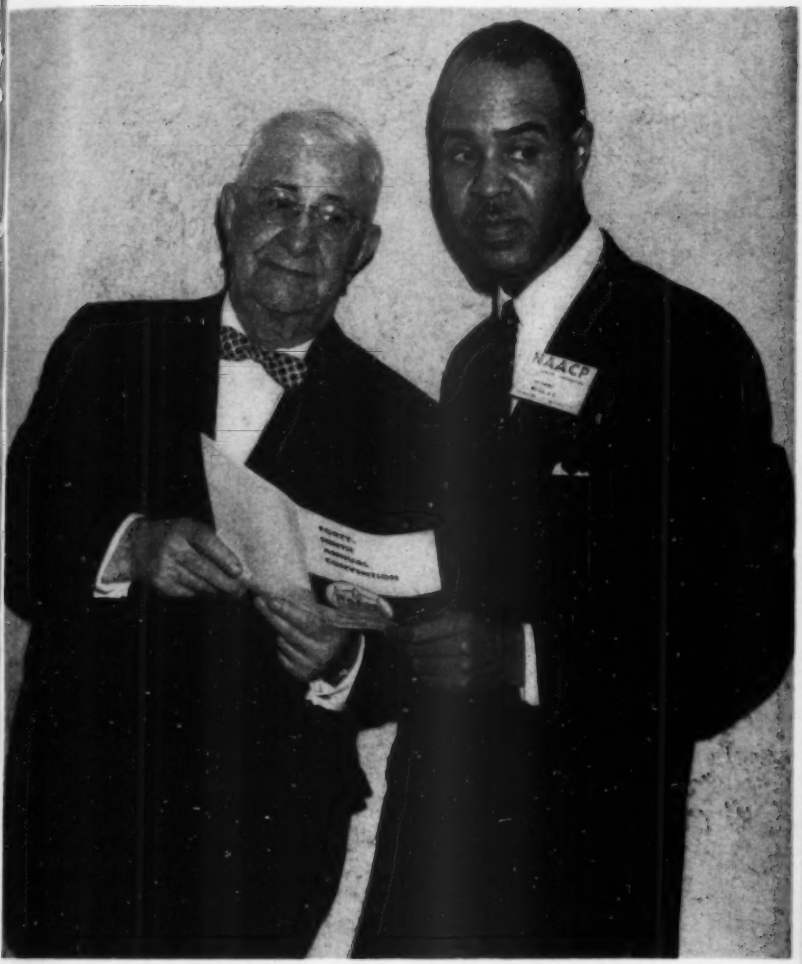


NAACP PRESIDENT *Arthur B. Spingarn and executive secretary Roy Wilkins look through the program of the NAACP's 49th annual convention which met in Cleveland, Ohio, July 8-13.*

Al Rupp

ROY WILKINS *in an appearance on KMOX-TV's (St. Louis, Missouri) "Close Up" on August 2 denied that the renomination of Arkansas's Governor Orval Faubus was a mandate against public school integration. Two hundred thousand qualified voters in the state "didn't feel it was necessary to come out and vote" in the primary despite the injection of "pure racism" in the campaign, the NAACP leader pointed out. Mr. Wilkins, who flew to St. Louis especially for his "Close Up" appearance, was questioned by members of a panel of lawyers selected by the Bar Association of St. Louis on the effect of the Faubus victory on desegregation in other states. Wilkins is shown above being congratulated on his "Close Up" appearance by Parker Wheatley, KMOX-TV director of public affairs. The program's moderator, KMOX-TV news director, Spencer Allen, is shown in center.*

The American Negro in College, 1957-1958

THE CRISIS presents its forty-seventh annual educational number containing information and statistics from Negro colleges and universities for the scholastic year 1957-1958. This survey does not include information from white educational institutions which enroll Negro students. Since mixed schools, even in the South, no longer keep statistics of their students by race, information from these institutions, since it was volunteered, had become increasingly fragmentary and therefore unsatisfactory.

In presenting this survey we again remind our readers that it is only a partial picture of the Negro college student and the Negro college graduate. The information set forth here has been volunteered by registrars, individuals, the students themselves and their relatives. Many graduates, it seems, prefer not to be counted, and many attend relatively obscure colleges tucked away here and there. They do not speak up and no one knows that they have attended college and been graduated. Many schools do not return our questionnaires. Therefore, *The Crisis* does not assert that every graduate is included.

It is interesting to note the steady growth in the number of Negro college graduates since *The Crisis* first began publishing this annual survey in 1912. "The Year in Colored Colleges: With Portraits of Their Honor Students" filled only three pages of the July, 1912, issue. Fifteen honor students were portrayed, and the total number of graduates reported for 1912 was only 163. This issue of *The Crisis*, by contrast, reports 6,784 just for the 52 listed Negro colleges.

According to our figures, Southern University leads the list in enrollment with 4,236 students. She also heads the list in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded, 454. Other institutions enrolling two thousand or more students are Florida A&M, with

Fae Adams
Summa cum laude
Huston-Tillotson

Reatha Clarke
Summa cum laude
Clark

Judge Cleveland
Summa cum laude
Clark

Mrs. Jean Miller
Magna cum laude
Allen

Mrs. Ila Herbe
Highest honor
Lincoln (Mo.)

Shirley Davis
Honors
Talladega

William Childs
Honors
Talladega

Fredrica Washington
Highest honors
Bennett

Audrey Bronson
Highest honors
Cheyney

Howard Pritchar
Highest honor
Shaw

Rose Burton
Cum laude
Central State

Lorita Myles
Cum laude
Central State

Elizabeth Floyd
Cum laude
Central State

Arthur Long
Cum laude
Central State

Beatrice Mitchel
Cum laude
Central State

3,131; Virginia State College, 2,784; Texas Southern, 2,726; Prairie View, 2,715; Morgan State, 2,439; South Carolina State, 2,298; West Virginia State, 2,223; and Tuskegee, with 2,022.

We have no figures on the number of earned Ph.D. degrees, but three were brought to our notice: Bernard Woodson, Michigan State; J. Deotis Roberts, University of Edinburgh; and Lonnie Mitchell, American University.

We have no reports from Howard University. Meharry Medical College graduated 57 doctors of medicine, 31 doctors of dental surgery, 25 bachelors of science in nursing, 5 with certificates in dental technology, and 3 with certificates in medical technology.

Tuskegee Institute graduated 20 doctors of veterinary medicine

There were 53,273 students enrolled in the 52 educational institutions covered by our survey. Of those graduated, 6,339 received various types of bachelor's degrees and 445 various types of master's degrees.

Detailed information and statistics:

Richard G. Carter received his B. S. in journalism from the school of journalism at Marquette University.

Mrs. Annye C. Buck, a Ph. D. candidate at the University of Michigan, received a teaching fellowship for the summer and the academic year 1958-59 in the University's department of zoology. She also received a university award for meritorious accomplishments in zoological research. Mrs. Buck is on leave from the faculty of Johnson C. Smith University at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Alice Kate Bass was highest honor graduate at Morris Brown; Alexander Gardner graduated summa cum laude, with a major in engineering physics, at The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina at Greensboro. He was president of the student council during his senior year and a consistenly superlative student throughout his undergraduate career.

Dorcas Lucretia Davis, Lloyd Milton Harris, and Carol Winston McIntosh were highest honor graduates at Tuskegee.

Wilhelmina Hill was highest honor graduate at Albany State; Nehemiah Douglas at American Baptist Theological Seminary; Elaine Rawlings graduated summa cum laude at West Virginia State; Betty Mack with highest honors from Tougaloo Southern; Doris Gilliam at Benedict; and Mrs. Alva Dotson Fields at Knoxville.

Russell Mosley, eighth grade scholar and president of his class at junior high school #139, New York City, was named winner of one of two Rebecca Elsberg memorial scholarships totaling $200.

Termed an excellent student with excellent habits, Russell was recommended for the honor by his principal Abraham Wilner. The award, given on the basis of scholarship and need, is made annually to one girl and one boy student in New York City.

Mrs. Velva Lorette Henderson, wife of the Rev. Dr. J. Raymond Henderson, Los Angeles, California, received an M. A. degree in religious education from the Southern California School of Theology. She is the first Negro to receive such a degree from this institution.

Highest ranking student at Fisk was Rowell Stanford Ashford, summa cum laude. He made Beta Kappa Chi scientific honor society; won an undergraduate research grant in chemistry, 1957-58; made the dean's list 1954-58; won departmental honors in chemistry; was included in Who's Who in American

Major Heath, Jr.
Cum laude
Fisk

Hattie Roberts
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Rowell Ashford
Summa cum laude
Fisk

Jane Fort
Cum laude
Fisk

Sondra Wong
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Barbara Braxton
Cum laude
Central State

Njuguna Njao
Cum laude
Central State

George Alexander
Cum laude
Central State

John Bowser
Cum laude
Central State

Lawrence Jones
Cum-laude
Central State

Jerry Walker
Highest honors
Princess Ann

Betty Mack
Honors
Tougaloo

Wilhelmina Hill
Highest honors
Albany State

Mrs. L. L. Ivory
Summa cum laude
Huston-Tillotson

Thelma Wilson
Highest honors
Southern

YVONNE WYNNE, *B.A. music education Bennett college, elected to student's Who's Who in America.*

Colleges and Universities; and received the Homer P. Cooper pre-medical award in 1957.

Other honor students at Fisk include the following:

Samuel Clement, magna cum laude; departmental honors in history; Phi Beta Kappa; collegiate chamber of commerce; NAACP; dean's list 1955-58; captain basketball team; veteran club; varsity club.

Donna Ruth Penn, magna cum laude; departmental honors in modern foreign languages; Phi Beta Kappa; early entrant Ford Foundation scholar; dean's list 1953-58; dormitory council 1953 and 1958; women's senate 1954 and 1956; exchange student 1957; retreater 1955-57; and Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Sondra Wong, magna cum laude; departmental honors in sociology; Phi Beta Kappa; early entrant Ford Foundation scholar; dean's list 1955-58; Alpha Kappa Delta national honorary scoiology fraternity; blue ribbon scholar 1956-58; and exchange student 1957.

Hattie Roberts, magna cum laude; departmental honors in mathematics; dean's list 1954-58; early entrant Ford Foundation scholar; Beta Kappa Chi scientific honor society; SCA; NAACP; Stagecraft; and university scholar 1955-58.

Major G. Heath, Jr., cum laude; departmental honors in modern foreign languages; Phi Beta Kappa; Gabriel scholar 1954; president junior class 1957; president senior class 1958; retreator 1956-57; religious affairs committee; veterans club; varsity club; Metropolitan Mutual Insurance Company scholar; and Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Jacqueline Lolita Graves, cum laude;

LENNIE DUPUY, *highest honors, Southern University & A&M College.*

Dorothy Pearson
Honors
Southern

Gloria Long
Honors
Pine Bluff M&N

Lois Spencer
Honors
Texas Southern

Mrs. M. De Young
Summa cum laude
Delaware State

Richard Carter
B. S.
Marquette

Harold Lovels
Cum laude
Fisk

Greta Wheeler
Cum laude
Fisk

Fannie McFall
Cum laude
Fisk

Lolita Graves
Cum laude
Fisk

Ellena Stone
Cum laude
Fisk

Mrs. A. D. Fields
Honors
Knoxville

Earl Wess, Jr.
Highest honors
Gammon

L. Tarrington
Highest honors
Bethune-Cookman

Arthur Henson
Highest honors
Butler

Gwendolyn Fuller
Highest honors
Oklahoma

departmental honors in biology; Beta Kappa Chi scientific honor society; president women's senate 1958; exchange student 1956; senior citizen award 1958; Homer P. Cooper premedical award 1958; and Miss Senior.

Ellena Stone, cum laude; departmental honors in modern foreign languages; early entrant Ford Foundation scholar; dean's list 1954-58; Alpha Kappa Alpha undergraduate scholarship 1956-57; exchange student 1957; NAACP; SCA; Stagecrafter 1954-56; Ford Theatre Guild 1953-54; and blue ribbon scholar 1958.

Nancy Carol Curtis, cum laude; dean's list 1954-55; university scholar 1957-58; Alpha Kappa national undergraduate scholar 1957; scholarship Austra-American Society for foreign study summer 1957; intercampus representative SCA 1954-58; feature editor Fisk Forum; poerty editor Fisk Herald; president student council 1958; Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities; and music major.

Fannie McFall, cum laude; departmental honors in English; leadership retreator 1955-56; SCA; news editor Forum staff; student council 1957; freshman counselor Jubilee Hall 1957; Stagecrafter; student publications board; inter-fraternity council; and Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Harold Levels, cum laude; departmental honors in mathematic; co-chairman Student Christian Association; Beta Kappa Chi scientific honor society; Fisk Philosophical Society; NAACP; and Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Greta Elaine Wheeler, cum laude; dean's list 1956-57; early entrant Ford Foundation scholar; Beta Kappa Chi scientific honor society; blue ribbon scholar 1956-58; leadership retreater 1956-58; exchange student 1957; vice-president women's senate 1958; program manager production co-ordination in Fisk TV; inter-fraternity council; Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities; and general science major.

Graduating at Central State college with the highest honors, in a class of 168, were Violet Burden Jackson (summa cum laude), an elementary education major, with a cumulative average of 3.95; Alice Bettis, a political science major, with a cumulative average of 3.87; and Margaret Chillison, an elementary education major, with a cumulative average of 3.84.

Other honor graduates at Central State include:

Barbara Lou Fields, a medical technology major, with a cumulative average of 367, graduated with second highest honors (Magna Cum Laude).

Honors (Cum Laude) went to 13 graduates: Rose Edlyn Burton, elementary education, 3.51; Beatrice Mitchell, elementary education, 3,51; Arthur Lee Long,; English, 3.46; Elizabeth Floyd, elementary education, 3.42; Njuguma Njao, economics, 342; Lorita Thompson Myles, elementary education, 3.38; Lawrence Leon Jones, business administration, 3.37; Joycelyn Love, medical technology, 3.37; George Wilson Alexander, philosophy, 3.32; John Leonard Mason, chemistry, 3.30; John Alexander Bowser, business administration, 3.27; Barbara Ann Braxton, elementary education, 3.23; and Monroe Freeman, foreign languages, 3.20.

Central State granted four honorary degrees: Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who received the doctor of humanities degree; Rabbi Selwyn D. Ruslander, Temple Israel, Dayton, Ohio, who received the doctor of divinity degree; Todd Duncan, renowned baritone and opera star, who received the doctor of music degree; and Judge Roscoe R. Walcutt, juvenile probate court, Columbus, Ohio, who received the doctor of laws degree.

Highest ranking graduate at Butler was James Henson; at Knoxville, Mrs. Alva Fields; at Florida A&M, Katherine Cummings; at Prairie View, Pearl

Samuel Clement
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Eunice Smith
Highest honors
Alcorn A&M

Irene Dobbs
Dr. Univ. Toulouse
France

Carol McIntosh
Highest honors
Tuskegee

Lloyd Harris
Highest honors
Tuskegee

Ruth Simms
Highest honors
Talladega

Robert Gest II
Highest honors
Livingstone

Yvonne Williams
Highest honors
Savannah State

Archie Epps
Highest honors
Talladega

Richard English
Highest honors
Talladega

Monroe Freeman
Cum laude
Central State

Barbara Fields
Magna cum laude
Central State

Alice Bettis
Summa cum laude
Central State

Violet Jackson
Summa cum laude
Central State

Margaret Chilliss
Summa cum laude
Central State

Freeman; at Spelman, Evangeline Drake; at Morristown, Jean Bradley; at Maryland State, Jerry Walker; at Morris Brown, Alice Bass; and at Virginia State, Barbara Lee Morris.

Miss Morris graduated with an average of 3.56 to receive a B. A. degree. A native of Petersburg and an honor graduate of Peabody high school, Miss Morris is a member of Alpha Mu Gamma, an honor society in foreign languages, and Alpha Kappa Mu honor society. She received the English department award for being the highest ranking student in that department and was also elected to Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities.

Highest honor graduate at Lincoln (Mo.) was Mrs. Ila Herbert; at Savannah State, Catherine Williams; at Dillard, Mrs. Francis Moore; at Lincoln (Pa.), Dorothy Schuette; at Kentucky State, Cleopal Burto; at Shaw, Howard Pritchar, Jr.; at Bennett, Margaret Washington; at Texas Southern, Lois Spencer; and at Gammon Theological, Claude Earl Wess, Jr.

Gloria Dean Long graduated as a chemistry major, summa cum laude, at AM&N, Pine Bluff; Lorraine Farrington with highest honors at Bethune-Cookman; Muriel Lewis at Winston-Salem; Mozelle Myers summa cum laude at Claflin; Julius Chambers at North Carolina College at Durham; Eunice Smith at Alcorn A&M; Mrs. Josephine DeYoung at Delaware State (Dover); Audrey Bronson at Cheyney State Teachers; and Mrs. Alfreeda Marshall summa cum laude at Philander Smith.

Edith Bonner was honor graduate at Edward Waters; Morris Thrower and Claudine Queen at Morgan State; and Samuel Earl Allen, Jr., at Morehouse.

Mr. Allen, a native of Richmond, Virginia, was one of the original group of early admission students who maintained his honor-roll standing throughout his four years at Morehouse. He was a varsity debater and spent 1957-58 in travel and study in Europe as one of the Morehouse students to be awarded a Merrill travel-study grant of $3,000.

Dr. Irene Dobbs Jackson of the department of French at Spelman, who had been on leave for two years at the University of Toulouse, France, received the title of Doctorat de l'Univeristé de Toulouse (Lettres) in July.

Bettye Tyson and Ella Mae Jackson were highest honor graduates at Hampton Institute. Miss Tyson received her degree as of the class of 1957 but graduated in 1958.

Ida Davis, Hattie Mae Haynes, Myrtle Johnson, and Louise Walker were cum laude graduates at Bishop; Elizabeth Rucker was highest honor graduate at South Carolina State; Angelene Elliott summa cum laude at Johnson C. Smith; Robert Gest III highest honor at Livingstone; and Reatha Clarke and Judge Cleveland summa cum laude at Clark.

Meharry reports the following honor graduates; Doris Lea Williams, school of nursing; Charles Sparks Thurston, school of medicine; Patricia Joyce Smith, school of medical technology; and Louie M. Robinson, Jr., as the ranking student with the highest average, and Clifford D. Martin, Jr., as the ranking student, in the school of dentistry.

Talladega reports the following students as graduating with honors in the major fields listed: Rosetta Armour, psychology; William Childs, chemistry; Shirley Davis, biology; Richard English, history; Archie Epps, peychology; Mattie Foster, English; Joan Mackey, psychology; and Ruth Simms, sociology.

Billie Adams and Mrs. LaFray Ivory were highest honor graduates at Huston-Tillotson; magna cum laude graduates at Southern University & A&M college were Thomas Donatto, Barbarean Elmore, Mae Overton, Dorothy

Carol Curtis
Cum laude
Fisk

Donna Penn
Magna cum laude
Fisk

Mrs. A. Marshall
Highest honors
Philander Smith

Mrs. E. S. Rawlings
Summa cum laude
W. Va. State

John Mason
Cum laude
Central State

Ruby Freeman
Honors
Prairie View

Mary Rucker
Honors
S. C. State

Pearl Murphy
Magna cum laude
Fayetteville

Angelene Elliott
Honors
Johnson C. Smith

Evelyntyne Humphrey
Cum laude
Fayetteville

Doris Gilliam
Honors
Benedict

Mattie Foster
Honors
Talladega

Joan Mackey
Honors
Talladega

Elias Douglas
Highest honors
Am. Baptist

Alice Bass
Highest honors
Morris Brown

UPI Telephoto

ERNEST GREEN. *18. (3rd from R). one of the nine Negro students who integrated Central High School, Little Rock, Arkansas, last September, attends the baccalaureate services on May 25. Green was the only Negro in the graduating class of some 600 students and the first Negro to graduate from Central High.*

Perason, Frank Posey, Jennie Dupuy, and Thelma Gayden.

Elaine Harris was summa cum laude graduate at Virginia Union. Miss Harris, a native of Richmond, Virginia, was voted an award as top-ranking freshman by the Women's Senate; won first prize and honorable mention for ceramics in the fine arts festival exhibits during her sophomore year; and was included in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities during her senior year.

Mrs. Lois Jean Miller graduated magna cum laude from Allen. Other honor graduates at Allen were Emma Jackson, Mary Bragg, Catherine Bell, Constance White, Gene Blakely, Wilbert Holmes, Arthur Holmes, Ruth Robinson, Curlee Rivers, Sarah Sapp and Frederick Morgan, all cum laude.

Pearl Murphy graduated magna cum laude at Fayatteville. Cum laude graduates from the same institution include Evelyntyne Humphrey, Elizabeth Gerald, Willie Hubbard, Ruth McAllister, and Hardy Williams.

Shirley Stennis was highest honor graduate at Jackson State, Jackson, Mississippi.

Alexander Gardner
Summa cum laude
A&T, Greensboro

Barbara Morris
Highest honors
Va. State

Dorcas Davis
Honors
Tuskegee

Pauline Drake
Highest honors
Spelman

Elaine Harris
Summa cum laude
Va. Union

Jean Bradley
Highest honors
Morristown

Samuel Allen, Jr.
Summa cum laude
Morehouse

Eleanor Queen
Honors
Morgan State

Katherine Cummings
Highest honors
Florida A&M

Morris Thrower
Highest honors
Morgan State

Thomas Donatto
Highest honors
Southern U.

Rosette Armour
Honors
Talladega

Mrs. Francis Moore
Highest honors
Dillard

Violet Jackson
Summa cum laude
Central State

Cleopal Burton
Highest honors
Kentucky State

STATISTICS

ENROLLMENT

School	Total	Under-Grad.	Graduate	Bachelors'	Masters'
Southern U.	4236	4047	189	454	.....
Florida A&M	3131	2757	374	409	137
Virginia State	2784	2620[1]	64	230	16
Texas Southern	2726	2417	309	148	40
Prairie View	2715	2549	166	265	23
Morgan State	2439	2439	.....	291	.....
S. C. State	2298	1383	879	156	71
W. Virginia State	2223	2175	.....	84	.....
Tuskegee	2022	1934	88	214	11
N. C. Coll., Durham	1589	1346	243	249	113
Pine Bluff A&M	1307	1247	60	246	.....
Hampton	1302	1211	91	217	9
Jackson State	1140	1140	.....	247	4
Central State	1111	1111	.....	168	.....
Lincoln (Mo.)	1054	1031	23	81	3
Virginia Union	985	933	42[2]	139	.....
Winston-Salem	958	958	.....	171	.....
Dillard	900	900	.....	132	.....
Morris Brown	875	875	.....	91	.....
Allen	868	854	14[3]	105	.....
Savannah State	833	833	.....	86	.....
Clark	805	805	.....	90	.....
Fisk	791	746	45	136	18
Johnson C. Smith	745	716	29[3]	108[4]	.....
Morehouse	739	730	9	80	.....
Benedict	735	724	11	102	.....
Alcorn	714	714	.....	100	.....
Philander Smith	697	697	.....	38	.....
Kentucky State	685	685	.....	81	.....
Bethune-Cookman	653	653	.....	108	.....
Cheyney	625	625	.....	114	.....
Shaw	596	574	22	105	.....
Albany State	592	592	.....	75	.....
Fayetteville	578	578	.....	129	.....
Huston-Tillotson	559	559	.....	66	.....
Knoxville	547	547	.....	53	.....
Tougaloo Southern	529	529	.....	55	.....
Bishop	511	511	.....	40	.....
Edward Waters	510	510	.....	68	.....

[1] This figure includes the Norfolk Division at Norfolk, Va.
[2] Seminary.
[3] Theology
[4] Three of these are Bachelor's of Divinity.

ENROLLMENT (*Continued*)

School	*Total*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
Meharry[5]	491	491	.....	.....	.....
Spelman	485	485	.....	67	.....
Livingstone	468	468	.....	75	.....
Bennett	455	455	.....	83	.....
Maryland State	410	410	.....	49	.....
Claflin	368	368	.....	80	.....
Talladega	351	351	.....	56	.....
Lincoln (Pa.)	314	314	.....	61	.....
Delaware State	308	308	.....	43	.....
Butler	226	226	.....	33	.....
Morristown[6]	138	138	.....	31	.....
Gammon Theological	83	.....	83	12	.....
American Baptist	69	67	2	18	.....
Total	53,273	50,336	2,743	6,339	445

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Degree	*No. Conferred*
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	20

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Doctor of Medicine	57
Doctor of Dental Surgery	31
B. S. in Nursing	25
Certificate in Dental Technology	5
Certificate in Medical Technology	3
Total	121

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Bernard Woodson	Michigan State
J. Deotis Roberts	University of Edinburgh
Lonnie Mitchell	American University

[5] Meharry is a professional school.
[6] Jr. College (2 yrs.).

THESE *are honor graduates of Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina: (from L) Wilbert Holmes, Constance White, Ruth Robinson, Emma Jackson, Lois Jean Miller, Gene Blakely, Mary Bragg, Catherine Bell, and Fred Morgan.*

HONORAY DEGREES

School	*Degree*	*Number Conferred*
Virginia State	Doctor of Laws	1
Morgan State	Doctor of Laws	4
Hampton	Master of Arts	2
Central State	Doctor of Music	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
	Doctor of Divinity	1
Virginia Union	Doctor of Divinity	3
Allen	Doctor of Letters	1
	Doctor of Music	1
	Doctor of Divinity	2
Johnson C. Smith	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	2
	Doctor of Divinity	2

LITTLE ROCK NINE *and friends at the NAACP's 49th annual convention in Cleveland, Ohio (from L, standing): Terrence Roberts, Thelma Mothershed, Gloria Ray, Jefferson Thomas, Kivie Kaplan, Minnijean Brown, Ernest Green, Mrs. L. C. Bates, Dr. James Levy; seated, Carlotta Wells, Melba Patillo, and Elizabeth Eckford. The Spingarn Medal was awarded to these teenage students and to their mentor, Mrs. Bates, for their heroic role in breaking the color-bar at Little Rock's Central High School.*

Morehouse	Doctor of Divinity	2
Bethune-Cookman	Doctor of Laws	1
Shaw	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Laws	2
Knoxville	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
Edward Waters	Doctor of Laws	1
Livingstone	Doctor of Divinity	4
Lincoln (Pa.)	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Social Science	2
Gammon Theological	Doctor of Divinity	4
	Total	45

Grand Total of graduates, including all degrees both earned and honorary, as well as miscellaneous diplomas and certificates....6,973

Prime Minister of Ghana Honored

THE eventful, busy three-day visit of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, West Africa, to New York City was climaxed on July 29 with a brilliant dinner held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The dinner, jointly sponsored by the NAACP, the National Urban League, and the American Committee on Africa, was attended by more than 1,000 of New York's outstanding business, civic, and political leaders.

Introduced by UN under-secretary Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as "scholar, author, liberator, statesman—astute politician, too," Dr. Nkrumah warned that the "peoples of Africa, as indeed the peoples of Asia, will not put up any longer with imperialism and any notion of racial superiority and colonialism." The first responsibility of Ghana, he added, "is to aid this momentous movement towards freedom and self-government which is now sweeping across the whole of the African continent.

The independence of Ghana, he said, "cannot be regarded as complete so long as large parts of Africa continue to remain under colonial rule, and so long as the peoples of our continent are separated by artificial boundaries imposed by the colonial powers. Our attitude towards the rest of Africa now under colonial rule is governed by our intensely human concern for our brothers who are still not free and independent citizens."

Recalling student days in the United States, Dr. Nkrumah told of his early interest in the work of the NAACP and the Urban League, two organizations which, he said, "have always typified to me all that is best and enduring in American democracy." The American Committe on Africa, he asserted, "bears good testimony to the growing interest which many Americans in all walks of life are taking in Africa and its many problems."

WELCOMED BY WILKINS

Welcoming the African leader on behalf of the NAACP, executive secretary Roy Wilkins expressed the hope that "this devotion of Americans of all races and religions and colors to freedom and justice will be a source of strength and encourage-

ment to Ghana and to other African peoples who seek and who deserve their independence.

"As other loyal Americans look back upon their European homelands with affection and pride," the NAACP leader told the Prime Minister, "so we look upon Ghana and the emerging nations of Africa. Your struggles and your successes have aided us in our trials and tribulations here, as one among ten of our great population."

GRANGER SPEAKS

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, extended greetings to the Prime Minister on behalf of his organization. "Many Negroes in this country can trace their forebears back to the land of Ghana that was the Gold Coast," Mr. Granger said. "Thus we are quick to see a close kinship between those who have successfully participated in the 'revolution of rising expectations' abroad and those of us who participate in this same revolution at home.

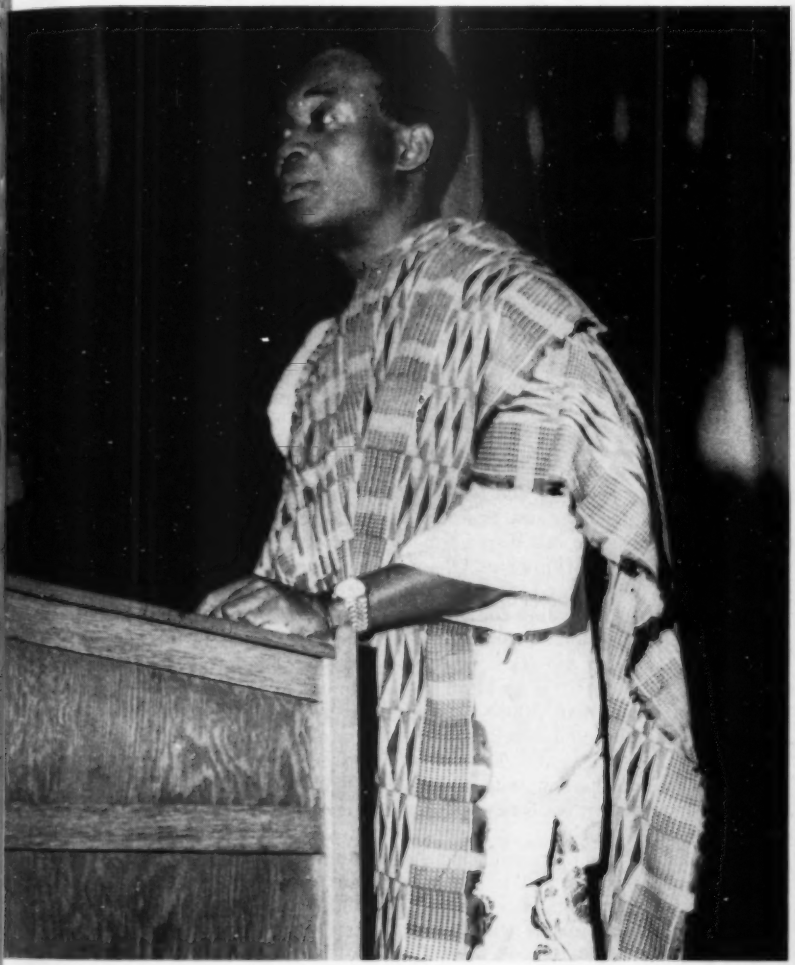
"Between Little Rock, Arkansas, an Accra, Ghana," he pointed out, "8,000 miles of land and water stretch. But there is no more than the whisper of a bird's breath between the hopes and aspirations of the black citizens of Arkansas in the Deep South and the triumph and expectations of the black men and women of Ghana who walk the streets of Accra proud and tall in their status as free citizens of no mean state."

Speaking on behalf of the American Committee on Africa, George M. Houser, executive director, hailed Dr. Nkrumah as "a symbol of the desires of a whole continent. The vast majority of the American people," he declared, "feel a deep kinship with those who are bringing new nations to birth. Sympathy with those struggling for freedom is an essential part of our tradition."

Theodore Kheel, president of the National Urban League, presided over the meeting. Chairman of the dinner committee was Frank C. Montero.

ENLISTMENT FOR LIFE IN THE NAACP

An opportunity to enlist for life in a crusade for human rights awaits the person who becomes a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.



Robert Walker

PRIME MINISTER KWAME NKRUMAH *addresses the audience at a reception on July 29 given him at International House during his stay in New York City.*

■ Remarks of NAACP Executive Secretary at a dinner in honor of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, July 29

Ghana Heartens U. S. Negroes

By Roy Wilkins

IT IS my privilege and honor to bring greetings and assurances of esteem to our distinguished guest, the Prime Minister of Ghana, from the officers and members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Like the other two host agencies tonight, the NAACP is an interracial body of more than 300,000 members functioning in 1,200 local chapters in 44 states, the District of Columbia and the new state of Alaska. Next year it will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

The interracial membership of these organizations is in itself a significant note in the on-going struggle of man to live with his fellowman in justice, freedom and peace. It is, further, an evidence of the persistence of the American ideal of fair play and of equality of opportunity from the earliest days down to the present time.

From the day our young nation declared its independence with the immortal words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness . . ." there have been Americans fully dedicated to the promise of the Declaration.

Down through the years they have fought to protect and expand the original American creed. They have wrestled with challenges to freedom of the press and of religion, speech and assembly and with a hundred other crises. Less than 100 years after the Declaration of Independence, our young nation went through the bloody test of a civil war and emerged with a stronger union and with slavery abolished.

In the years since the end of that conflict men and women of both

races have never ceased to work for the realization of the promises of freedom and equality inherent in the very being of America as a nation. There have been discouragements, setbacks, and cruelties. There have been scandalous inequalities in opportunity. But there has been forward movement in all phases of American life, sometimes so slow as to be hardly perceptible, sometimes as spectacular as that represented by a Marian Anderson, a Jackie Robinson, or a Ralph Bunche.

The remaining task of desegregation is huge, but the workers are undaunted and the obstacles of the moment are but of the moment; they cannot withstand the determination of moral men, the outrage of just men, and the surge of free men. We have not the slightest doubt of victory in the present struggle.

It is our hope that the devotion of Americans of all races and religions and colors to freedom and justice will be a source of strength and encouragement to Ghana and to other African peoples who seek and who deserve their independence.

Just as within America, our citizens cannot remain silent or inactive in the face of racial proscription and injustice, just as they have combined their talents and beliefs to achieve equality for a minority here, so our great nation, the leader of free world democracy, will surely give ear and heart and help to the colonial peoples who would throw off the yoke of control from without.

If we should turn our backs upon Africa, we would be renouncing Concord and Valley Forge, Gettysburg and Appomattox, Omaha Beach and Iwo Jima. We may fumble a bit and debate and delay, as is the way with democracies, but in the end we can do only the right, as our history has outlined the right.

And you, Sir, and your great people, have been an inspiration to us in America. We Negro members of the NAACP are Americans, for all the lapses and the shortcomings in our treatment, but we have felt the stirring of the blood tie between us and the land of our forefathers. As other loyal Americans look back upon their European homelands with affection and pride, so we look upon Ghana and the emerging nations of Africa. Your struggles and your successes have aided us in our trials and tribulations here, as one among ten of our great population.

We salute you and the citizens of Ghana. We pledge our encouragement and aid and our friendly interest in all possible ways to the end that our country, the United States of America, and your country, Ghana, may walk through history in mutual respect, mutual assistance, and peace.

HELP THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

BY TAKING OUT A MEMBERSHIP IN THE NAACP

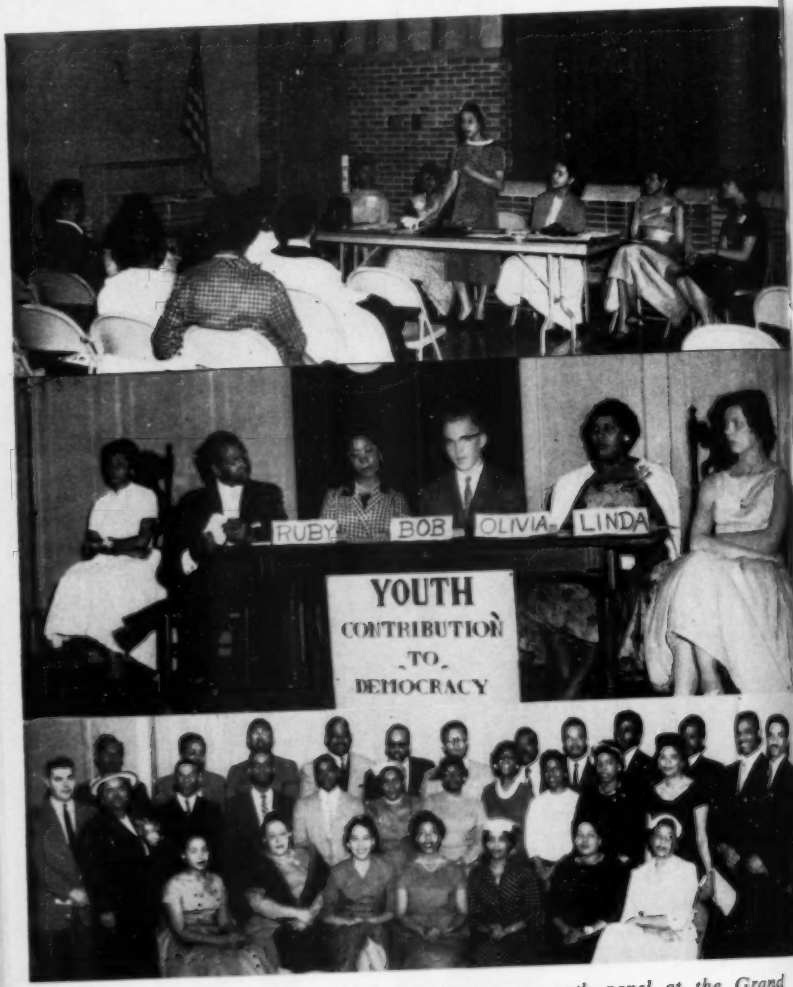
Russ Carter

OFFICERS *of the North Jersey chapter of Jack and Jill of America, Inc., present a $125.00 check in payment on their NAACP life membership to Dr. Everett B. Simmons, president of the Oranges-Maplewood, New Jersey, branch. Pictured (from L) are Mrs. Barbara Mickey, first vice-president; Mrs. Juanita Robinson, treasurer; Mrs. Thomasina Fitzroy, president; Mrs. Jeane Moss, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Helen Fullilove, second vice-president.*

Principals at the St. Louis, Mo., NAACP life membership guild luncheon were (from L) Atty. Frankie Freeman, chairman branch executive committee; Kivie Kaplan, co-chairman NAACP national life membership committee; and Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte, national chairman NAACP freedom fund campaign.

Clarence Mitchell (L) of the NAACP Washington bureau discusses the evening program of the Akron, Ohio, branch, with Mary Holmes, Herbert Bracken, and Nelson Waynesboro. Mr. Mitchell was guest speaker during the branch membership drive.

Elmira, N. Y., branch celebrated NAACP Sunday with services in Douglass Memorial AME Zion church. Dr. Irvin Underhill (L), pastor Nunda Presbyterian church, Nunda, N. Y., was the speaker. Branch vice-president Dr. Kenneth Moore greets Rev. Underhill in the presence of Rev. L. C. Caldwell, pastor of the host church.



ATTORNEY BARBARA SIMMONS *addresses a youth panel at the Grand Rapids, Michigan, youth career conference on May 3.* CENTER: *Youth in attendance at an interracial forum sponsored by the Erie, Pennsylvania, youth council on May 18.* BOTTOM: *Adult discussion leaders who participated in the Bridgeport, Connecticut, youth career guidance conference on March 23.*

Share for Social Action

THE NAACP CHURCH DEPARTMENT WANTS 1,000 CHURCHES AND OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO BE LISTED ON ITS "SHARING FOR SOCIAL ACTION" SCROLL OF HONOR

SHARE in the material responsibilities by working to implement equality of opportunity for all people. Every church can share by contributing $50 or $100 (or more) to the NAACP Freedom Fund.

SHARE through a practical concern with others in your community for the improvement of race relations. Join your local NAACP and other interested community agencies in efforts to improve housing, voter registration, schools, health, and job opportunities for members of minority groups. The NAACP Church Department will be a liaison between your group and the "Churches for Freedom" program of your local NAACP branch.

SHARE with others information on problems, plans, and procedures in the area of Christian social action.

For further information, please write:

REV. EDWARD J. ODOM, Jr., NAACP Church Secretary

20 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York

What the Branches Are Doing

California: After four years the NAACP was finally victorious in the private housing discrimination case of Ming v. Hogan et al. in the superior court of SACRAMENTO county. The suit, filed by NAACP attorneys in behalf of Oliver A. Ming, a Negro veteran of Sacramento, challenged the legality of private housing developers in refusing to sell new homes to minority applicants. Essence of the complaint was that in enacting the National Housing Act of 1949, which provided for indirect governmental assistance to builders, the Congress itself could not have constitutionally limited the opportunity to purchase such housing to white persons only. Therefore any course of conduct by builders and realtors acting under the law which resulted in racial exclusion was equally unconstitutional.

Mr. Ming was represented by Nathaniel Colley of Sacramento, Loren Miller of Los Angeles, and Franklin H. Williams.

The "Don't Buy Budweiser" campaign initiated and coordinated by the NAACP throughout the west coast region was terminated on June 25 in LOS ANGELES. Franklin H. Williams, director west coast region, following conferences with the Los Angeles branch and southern area conference leaders, stated that "the responsibility for the exclusion of Negroes from employment opportunities in the brewery industry of the State of California must rest directly with two Los Angeles locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters."

Williams charged that "these locals, 203 of the Truck Drivers Union and 896 of the Bottlers Union, were clearly guilty of racial discrimination both in their admission practices as well as in their referral system."

Colorado: Judge Carl R. Johnson of Kansas City, Missouri, was speaker at the freedom fund banquet of the COLORADO SPRINGS branch on June 6. He praised the accomplishments made in civil rights throughout the country, but added that there are still many problems to be solved.

Illinois: A panel on the topic "Are Youth Obligated to Parents?" was a feature of the monthly membership meeting of the CHICAGO branch on June 27. The panel discussion was organized by the branch youth council.

Plans for a series of intensive register-to-vote campaigns in northeast Illinois communities were mapped at a conference convened by the NORTHEAST ILLINOIS REGION on June 29.

George W. Evans, Jr.

NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIP—*Mrs. Madison Williams (L), treasurer, and Mrs. Williard Clayton, president of The United Baptist Missionary Convention Women's Auxiliary of Baltimore, Maryland, present a $500.00 check for the life membership of their organization in the NAACP to Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore branch.*

Chicago citizens were urged by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, NAACP, "to fight just as hard for civil rights here [Chicago] as they're fighting in the South." In a militant speech before 900 people at the 1958 freedom fund dinner of the CHICAGO branch at the Morrison Hotel, Marshall said: "You should do something about the problems of discrimination in Chicago rather than feel sorry for Negroes in the South."

Kansas: The WICHITA branch, of which Chester I. Lewis, Jr., is president played an important part in getting the Wichita City Commission to vote unanimous establishment, on June 17, of a Human Relations Commission, composed of thirty members, to advise the City Commission on minority-group problems.

Louisiana: L. H. Conley, president of the LAKE CHARLES branch,

Cecil Layne

DR. JAMES ROBINSON *(2nd from L), pastor of the Church of the Master in New York City, receives a plaque denoting his life membership in the NAACP from the Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr., NAACP church secretary. Looking on are Oliver Fitchell (far L), clerk of the session, and Marshall Cole, Sr. (far R) member of the session. The presentation was made on May 11 at Rev. Robinson's church.*

reports that the Cities Service Corporation recently announced non-discriminatory hiring and up-grading policy in its Louisiana plant. A number of Negroes have successfully passed examinations which will qualify them for up-grading and substantial wage increases.

The NEW ORLEANS branch sponsored a public meeting and a TV program on May in observance of the fourth anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court decision out-lawing segregation in the public schools.

Attorney A. P. Tureaud, a resident of New Orleans and who has for many years been NAACP legal counsel for Louisiana, recently qualified as a candidate for Democratic nomination for congressman from the first congressional district of Louisiana.

Cecil Layne

THE GEORGETONIANS *of New York, Inc., make final payment on their $500.00 life membership in the NAACP. Mrs. Della Prioleau (L) and Mrs. Julia Johnson (center), co-founders of the Georgetonians, present a check to Mildred Bond of the NAACP national office at a testimonial honoring Mrs. Prioleau and Mrs. Johnson held at the Crispus Attucks Community Center in New York City. Founded in 1950, and composed of natives of Georgetown, South Carolina, The Georgetonians, have donated $10,000 to various voluntary organizations during the past seven years.*

On May 26 the U. S. Supreme Court rejected an appeal by the ORLEANS PARISH school board which sought to set aside the 1956 desegregation order. It also turned down an appeal of the City of New Orleans from a court order barring enforcement of street car and bus segregation laws. While it is believed that the school board will use every legal delaying tactic before complying with the court's decision, the New Orleans Public Service is expected to remove segregation signs on its public transportation.

Michigan: The DETROIT branch and the Cotillion Club, a business

NAACP life membership club of the Akron, Ohio, branch. First row (from L) are Dr. Wilfred Bozeman, George Luckadoo, Samuel Kelly, and Dr. Elridge Sharppe; 2nd row, Eskta Spruill, Robert Evans, and Dr. Elenora Bozeman.

and professional men's civic organization, have announced plans for an all-out vote registration campaign in the central Detroit community. The drive is under the direction of a citizens registration committee chairmaned by Dr. D. T. Burton, with Mrs. E. L. Henderson as secretary.

On June 27 the Detroit branch honored its membership campaign workers who achieved the highest production during the 1958 drive at an awards presentation held in the Rackham Auditorium.

Missouri: Twenty-two Negro trade union leaders met in June at the Pine Street YMCA with ST. LOUIS branch representatives to create a Trade Union Work Shop for the purpose of establishing stronger lines of communication among Negro trade unionists and the development of a program on union education and leadership training.

Top individual leaders in the 1958 membership drive for 10,000 NAACP members in the St. Louis area include veteran campaigner F. R. Freeman, campaign chairman Evelyn H. Roberts, Mrs. Marian Oldham, representing All Saints Episcopal church, and Mrs. Kitty Hall, another veteran NAACP worker.

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, was featured speaker at recent meeting of Gloucester County, Virginia, branch. With Mr. Hill (from L) are Mrs. Lula Watts, Rev. James Austin, Herbert Hill, Mrs. Irene Smith, Floyd McLean, and Herman Curtis.

Porter

MRS. WILLIE HARRIS, *president of the Women's auxiliary of the New Orleans, Louisiana, branch, holds the NAACP life membership plaque of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Society after having presented Carl Duvigneaud (L) the life membership plaque of the Original Illinois Social and Pleasure Club and a merit award to Solomon Borokins for enrolling 125 members in the branch membership campaign.*

Agents and employees of the district office of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company have made first payment on an NAACP life membership with the KANSAS CITY branch. Helen Speed, branch worker, received the check from Jackson Harbert, district manager of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

Nevada: The RENO branch reports a successful membership campaign. As of June 9, the branch had exceeded its quota by 39.

New Mexico: State conference president, Edward Boyd, reports $210 as being received toward its fighting fund for freedom.

New York: Mrs. Daisy Bates and the Little Rock Nine were guests at a JAMAICA branch rally on June 15 held at the Amity Baptist church.

Cecil Layne

LIFE *membership committee shown at the soiree honoring the NAACP Life Membership Committee of Greater New York on May 21 at the Carnegie International Endowment Center. Seated from L: Dr. George D. Cannon, committee chairman; Mrs. Harold Scott; Assemblyman Ivan Warner; Mrs. George D. Cannon; Dr. V. McKinley Wiles; and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.*

Pennsylvania: Highlight of the JOHNSTOWN branch membership drive was the soliciting of two NAACP life memberships in May from Christopher C. Quarles, Sr., and his adult son, Christopher C. Quarles, Jr. Mr. Quarles, Sr., a past president of the Johnstown branch, served for many years as advisor to the youth council, and is now branch treasurer. He served in the U. S. Army during World War II.

Mr. Quarles, Jr., began as a member of the branch youth council but is now an active member of the adult group. He is an ex-Navy man and co-owner with his father of the Bedford Inn.

Officials of the PHILADELPHIA branch announced on June 24 that they would seek federal intervention in connection with the uncalled for beating and mistreatment of Robert Dillard by a local police officer after he had returned from Forrest Park (Chalfont, Pa.) on May 30.

Mr. Dillard, the sponsor of the teenage sorority Delta Phi Tau, which held the picnic where some 374 Negroes faced violent acts by a hostile group of whites, also in attendance at Forrest Park, alleges that his only act was to take the number of the officer who had pushed one of his injured picnickers when the group returned to Philadelphia.

Mr. Dillard was struck in the mouth and on the head. Three stitches were required for the mouth wound at Temple Hospital. The incident occured at the Reading Railroad Station on Broad Street in Philadelphia.

Virginia: The Mums Civic and Social Club of Portsmouth made initial payment on its NAACP life membership to the PORTSMOUTH branch in May. This is the third organization to have taken out a life membership in 1958: the others being local chapters of the AKA and the Delta Sigma Theta soroity.

Members of the Mums Civic and Social Club consist of the following: Mrs. Carolise Washington, president; Mrs. Sara King, vice-president; Mrs. Rachel Young, recording secretary; Mrs. Bernice Whitehurst, assistant secretary; Mrs. Margaret Hale, financial secretary; Mrs. Gentelia Cooper, treasurer; Mrs. Louise Gilliam, Mrs. Theodosia Bryant, Mrs. Margaret Blacken, Mrs. Ellen Daughtry, Mrs. Edith Wesson, Mrs. Marie Swann, and Mrs. Helen Vass.

Wisconsin: The MILWAUKEE branch reports increased activities on the part of its various branch committees.

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your life membership

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☐ I enclose check for $..... as first payment toward a Life Membership.

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Annual installments of as little as $50.00 or more, sent to either your local branch of NAACP or the New York headquarters, can make you a Life Member in this vital crusade.

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In many states the NAACP is fighting for its right to function effectively, and, indeed, for its every existence as a free organization. Appeals against crippling state legislation are already before high tribunals. Some may reach the Supreme Court. Your Life Membership—or that of your church, union, or social group—will help furnish the funds urgently needed to bring the NAACP's legal struggles to a victorious conclusion.

JOIN . . . more than 5,000 of your fellow Americans: 1,000 NAACP fully-paid Life Members . . . over 4,000 Life Membership Subscribers.

ENROLL . . . now as a Life Member in the NAACP . . . America's largest and oldest civil-rights organization.

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SHARE . . . in the inevitable triumph of decency and justice for Americans of all races.

Editorial

LESSONS FROM LITTLE ROCK

IN THEIR high constitutional import, the events in Little Rock and their attendant developments in Newport, St. Louis, Washington and elsewhere will continue to receive the close and authoritative attention they merit. If the national sovereignty of the United States of America emerges with reaffirmed and enhanced vitality from its biggest test since the Civil War, Orval Faubus may have been a small price to pay.

It is worthwhile, however, to review those events in a less remote context; they contain salient lessons for the day-to-day conduct of the lives and affairs of the ordinary citizen, white or colored.

Let us consider, for example, the Little Rock school board. A due regard for the intense personal harassment to which the members of this board have been subjected has tempered much of the criticism which its consistent failings have merited. Since no one doubts that the past year has been sacrificial for them, as well as for school superintedent Blossom and his teachers, there has been reluctance to pose a pertinent question: Should not their sacrifice have bought them more than the sorry and dismal impasse in which they now find themselves?

IT IS true that service on school boards is not customarily thought of as likely to call for extremes of courage, honesty and intelligence. The more the pity, since our present national crisis in education would otherwise be more readily surmounted. At any rate, Little Rock's school problems might be nearer solution if its school board posts had been offered and accepted on the theory that courage, honesty, and intelligence of a high order would be routine requirements. For a conception of school system requirements confined to the elements of building maintenance, teachers, books, curriculum, supplies, schedules, assignments, and the like, vital as they are, may yet completely miss the main point of the educational process.

This was clearly brought out in the course of the August 28 hearing before the United States Supreme Court. Richard Butler, atttorney for the Little Rock school board, repeatedly stressed the board's overriding concern with maintaining "an educational system" in Little Rock, contending that this would be impossible if the Negro children were given their rights. He sought to "weigh" the interests of the majority student body at Central High School against the "intangible" loss which the Negro students would suffer. And his answer came in the measured words of Solicitor-General Rankin:

"IF YOU teach these children in Little Rock or any other place in the country that as soon as you get some force and violence, the courts of law in this country are going to bow to it, they have no power to deal with it, they will give way to it, will change everything to accommodate it, I think that you destroy the whole educational process then and there."

American democracy depends upon an educated citizentry for its survival, and universal free public education is a sound and logical means of producing such a citizenry. But the same techniques and instrumentalities can

produce a Hitler Youth or a Soviet Komsomol, and it can be convincingly argued that it would be better for the world if some educational systems went out of existence entirely. Better a nation of illiterates than a nation of "educated" Nazis. A closed school is a tragedy, but there may be worse tragedies.

Even with its inadequate educational concepts, the Little Rock authorities need not have forfeited the day without firing an effective disciplinary shot. Lawyer Butler dismissed references to the ringleaders of disorder inside the school as numbering only twenty-five or so, by asserting: "If you replaced these twenty-five, there would be twenty-five more like them." Does Butler really believe that? Is he, in effect, prepared to argue that the prospect of being punished for wrongdoing exerts no deterrent effect on persons contemplating misdeeds?

ISN'T it more likely that, if a second twenty-five did arise, they would be harder to recruit in the face of just punishment meted out to the first one? And, if the second twenty-five found themselves promptly and suitably disciplined, does anyone suppose that the spirit of martyrdom in Little Rock's rabid segregationist wing is strong enough to yield a third set of twenty-five?

There is hardly any escape from the conclusion that if the same breach of school discipline had arisen over any other issue, the school board would have moved energetically to impose the necessary penalties. *It was unwilling to impose here because it was unwilling to deal severely with erring whites in behalf of the rights of Negroes.* Its guiding principle was precisely that of Governor Faubus, who would not use the National Guard to prevent the mob from interfering with integration because he could not stomach the possibility that, in the process of its protecting Negroes, a white mobster might be hurt. (Both the board and the governor thus maintained consistency with a great Southern tradition.)

THE VIRTUES in which the Little Rock school officials were so tragically deficient were, thus, the simple virtues of honesty, courage and intelligence. At any one of a hundred turning points in the past year, a sufficient exhibition of these virtues might have led to vastly different results.

There will be even greater need of these qualities in the years ahead, especially on the part of Negroes. As closed schools increasingly become the South's desperation alternative to integration, the Negro community will increasingly be subjected to stern pressure to retreat from insistence on its rights. Not the segregationist politicians, but the Negro applicants for admission to white schools and their supporters, will be made the villains of the piece.

In many ways, this pressure will be the hardest of all to resist—but resist it we must. We shall not depart from the reasonable and conciliatory path which we have consistently urged, but neither will we abandon our adherence to principle. Any other course would be self-deceiving and self-defeating. The voice of conscience is generally stubborn and uncomfortable and often highly unpopular, but if it is persistent, it is ultimately heeded. The Negro's fight for equality continues to be the test of America's democratic conscience; if that fight wavers and fails, the conscience will have been defeated. In such an event, the passing popularity purchased by our retreat will have been costly indeed. It is good to be liked, but it is better to be right.

The NAACP Legislative Scoreboard

The 85th Congress and the Civil Rights Issue

"THE Administration and the Democratic and Republican leaderships in Congress," observed the *New York Times* on February 11, 1958, "have a tacit understanding that no new rights legislation will be considered in the foreseeable future."

The prediction was extremely accurate.

During the second session of the 85th Congress no constructive action on civil rights measures was effected. The Senate, during the final hours of the year's debate, did manage either to soften or to defeat several efforts, spearheaded by southerners, to pass bills designed to curb the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. But by and large advocates of proposals to implement and expand the Civil Rights Act of 1957 were considerably hampered by the early declaration of Attorney General William P. Rogers on December 9, 1957 that "in the best interest of the country", the Administration would not request new legislation in this area because it favored a "cooling off" period and would avoid political controversy.

Neither appeals by minority leaders nor the efforts of pro-civil rights legislators could shake a congressional determination to adhere unswervingly to this narrow position.

In accordance with the directive of the 49th Annual NAACP Convention, we are publishing, for the information of NAACP members and all others interested in improving the quality of our national leadership, a statement of the civil-rights issues before the late Congress and the recorded vote of each member of Congress on that issue.

"Because of the nature of the struggle in which we are engaged and the tactics of the opposition," asserted Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the Association at its recent Cleveland Convention, "common sense and self-protection would seem to dictate that northern Negro voters choose liberal, civil-rights supporters, regardless of party. You can't fight a bad Southerner with a bad Northerner, whether he be a Democrat or a Republican. Send

men to Congress who will stand up and be counted on the right side. Leave the compromisers in both parties at home."

The Issues

Civil Rights Act of 1957: Since 1944 the Republican and Democratic parties alike have included in their campaign platforms modest civil-rights proposals intended (however weakly) to stimulate congressional activity in this neglected area of legislative endeavor. In 1948 President Truman specifically recommended enactment of a definitive ten-point civil rights program. However, not until the 84th Congress was practically adjourned was any attempt made to satisfy a public and political need in this field. On July 23, 1956, the House of Representatives did pass H.R. 627, incorporating the 4-point program advocated by Attorney General Herbert Brownell. Significantly, parliamentary maneuvering kept the measure from the Senate floor.

Later that same year American voters went to the polls. One of the memorable features of the 1956 elections was an appreciable switch among Negro votes from the Democratic to the Republican columns. It became apparent to political analysts that Negroes were effectively measuring political promise against resulting performance, or more exactly, lack of performance.

In consequence, the Administration announced on January 1, 1957, that Republicans would press for civil rights legislation during the life of the 85th Congress. The issue was stressed by the President himself in his State of the Union address to newly assembled legislators. On September 9 the Civil Rights Act of 1957 "to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States" became Public Law 85-315.

As passed, the statute (1) created an executive Commission on Civil Rights; (2) established a new Civil Rights Division within the Department of Justice; (3) empowered the Attorney General to seek an injunction when an individual was deprived or about to be deprived of his right to vote; (4) set fines for those convicted in criminal contempt cases arising from the provisions of the bill, and specified cases in which a convicted and sentenced person could demand and receive a jury trial.

Enactment of H.R. 6127 came only with difficulty. Final passage of the measure provided no accurate clue to who was or was not a staunch advocate of constructive, remedial legislation in citizenship rights. The House passed the bill proposed by the Administration with only minor changes. An attempt by Rep. Richard H. Poff (R., Va.) to have the measure recommitted with instructions to insert an amendment providing jury trials in instances of criminal contempt actions was forcefully defeated on June 18, 251-158 (House: Column 4). *This was the most significant roll-call vote considered by the House. Those who wanted nothing less than a strong civil rights bill voted against the Poff amendment.*

The course traveled by H.R. 6127 in the Senate was a stormy one. First, a parliamentary attempt was

made by Sen. Russell (D., Ga.) on June 20 to have the bill directed to the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) The proposal was defeated by a vote of 45-39 (Senate: Column 4). Four days later the Anderson-Aiken amendment emasculating Part III of the bill was passed 52-38 (Senate: Column 5). Part III would have given the Attorney General of the United States the enforcement powers he needed to protect all the basic rights of American Negroes in southern and border states. Part III would have insured against the disaster that Little Rock was later to symbolize. Finally, the Senate effected an additional telling blow by adopting the O'Mahoney-Kefauver-Church amendment on August 2, 51-42 (Senate: Column 6). This amendment, later modified in a joint House-Senate conference and made applicable only to voting rights cases, permitted judges to try minor criminal contempt cases without a jury, but assured a defendent a new jury trial when the penalty imposed by the judge exceeded $300 or 45 days imprisonment.

The House of Representatives approved the compromise version on August 27, 1957, the Senate on August 29.

On February 7, 1958, the House Appropriations Committee recommended H.R. 10589, a bill providing necessary funds for the Executive Offices of the President. Excluded from the report were funds necessary to conduct the affairs of the newly established Civil Rights Commission. Opposition to such a provision was split largely along sectional lines. The Appropriations Committee held separate hearings on the matter and subsequently filed an additional report advocating adoption of an amendement offered by Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D., Mich.) which set aside $750,000 for operations by the Commission during 1959 (House: Column 3). The NAACP supported the amendment. It was passed April 1, 1958, by a vote of 273-98. Senate approval (by voice vote) came two months later.

WILSON CONFIRMATION

After balking for six months over confirmation of W. Wilson White as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's new Civil Rights Division, the Senate on August 18, 1958, agreed 56-20 to his permanent appointment. Every Southerner present voted against confirmation (Senate: Column 2). A principal ground for opposition was that Mr. White had, as a member of the Department of Justice, drafted a memorandum on which the decision to send troops to Little Rock was based.

Curbs for the Supreme Court: Efforts to curb the many constructive rulings handed down by the United States Supreme Court have sharply increased—seemingly in direct proportion to the number of recent rulings undergirding our fundamental liberties. Although most proposed measures purportedly could do no more than narrow the decisions in the general area of national security, their active impact would result in restricting the high court's ability to cut through the maze of recently enacted state legislation limiting citizenship rights, especially in the South.

Passage of H.R. 3 on July 17,

1958, by the House of Representatives aptly illustrates the danger imminent in hasty recourse to such questionable controls. H.R. 3 provides that no act of Congress shall be interpreted by the Supreme Court as invalidating state laws in the same field unless Congress so specifies or unless there is *such* a "direct and positive conflict" between Federal and state laws that the two cannot be reconciled.

Appealing by telegram to 200 non-Southern congressmen, Roy Wilkins, NAACP Executive Secretary declared: "Passage of H.R. 3 would enable States to continue racial segregation laws and enact new ones without restraint by the United States Supreme Court. Regardless of language it would deny to any citizen an appeal on his rights as these may be defined, restricted, or denied by state action."

By a vote of 241-155 H.R. 3 passed the House (House: Column 1). The Senate Judiciary Committee reported out the Jenner-Butler bill which would have restricted the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in several areas, but the attempt to pass this as an amendment to a non-controversial measure was tabled on August 20 by a vote of 49-41. The so-called Mallory case bill dealing with the holding of suspects by police was softened in the Senate on August 19 by inserting "reasonable" into the language of the House version, relating to the period of delay to be permitted before the arraignment of a person charged with a crime.

S. 654, the Bridges bill, which would permit the states to prosecute for sedition was scheduled for Senate discussion on August 21. It was feared that an attempt would be made to append to S. 654 the broad language of H.R. 3 the states' rights bill passed by the House, but instead, the Senate, by a marginal vote of one (41-40), returned S. 654 and the issue of states rights to committee, an action which effectively killed H.R. 3 and shelved the whole matter of curbing the Supreme Court (Senate' Column 1).

Filibuster Controls: Early in January, 1957, the Senate refused to consider a motion introduced by Senator Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) as a preliminary move to liberalize Senate Rule 22 governing cloture. Rule 22 presently provides that upon a motion of any 16 Senators the presiding officer must submit the question of closing debate on the measure under current consideration. If two-thirds of the entire Senate membership so agree, debate thereafter is limited to one hour for each Senator. "Cloture" is the name given this technical procedure for terminating filibusters.

Senator Anderson, together with 15 other Democrats and 14 Republicans on January 3, 1957, asked that adoption of new Senate rules be considered. Such an action, if agreed to, would have permitted the Senate to change Rule 22 by a majority vote. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) immediately blocked the effort by requesting that the Anderson motion be tabled. On January 4 the Senate upheld the Johnson position, 55-38, thus killing all attempts to strengthen cloture control during the 85th Congress. The NAACP opposed the Johnson motion, which continued

Senate sanction of filibusters (Senate: Column 7).

Alaska Statehood: For a number of years efforts to admit Alaska and Hawaii to our union of United States have been unceasing and, until 1958, unrewarding. Chief barrier has been the unvoiced, but obvious conviction that the heterogeneous populations of both territories will elect congressional representations unlikely to affiliate with anti-civil rights coalitions.

After considering H.R. 7999, the Alaska Statehood bill for five days, the House by a vote of 208-166 agreed to its adoption on May 28, 1958 (House: Column 2). The measure was passed by the Senate, 64-20, on June 30 (Senate: Column 3). Final passage in both houses was achieved when amendments to the legislation (proposed chiefly by southern opponents) were defeated. The new state will add one representative and two senators to the present number in Congress. H.R. 7999 had the NAACP's active support.

A complete record of the stand on civil-rights issues taken by your individual congressman and by your senators is available at the offices of the *NAACP's Washington Bureau,* 100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Acquaint yourself with the NAACP, its program and its objectives. Then join and help. Write the NAACP, 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

Dr. U. Wiggins receives a plaque and gifts at his testimonial dinner. At Dr. Wiggin's right is Samuel Williams, president of the New Jersey state conference of branches. Mrs. Wiggins is seated at right.

How Congress Voted On Major Legislation

The Senate: 85th Congress

KEY TO SYMBOLS

+ = Voted favorably
− = Voted unfavorably
( ) = Recorded or paired: vote not counted
§ = Seeks re-election 1958
‡ = Retiring from Senate
0 = Absent or not voting
NS = Not sworn into Congress at time of vote

ISSUES

1. Oppose Supreme Court curbs: August 21, 1958
2. Confirm W. Wilson White: August 18, 1958
3. Grant Alaska statehood: June 30, 1958
4. Oppose Russell point of order, H.R. 6127: June 20, 1957
5. Oppose emasculation of Part III, H.R. 6127: July 24, 1957
6. Oppose jury trial amendment, H.R. 6127: August 2, 1958
7. Oppose tabling rules-change amendment: January 4, 1957

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA							
Hill, Lister (D)	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
Sparkman, John J. (D)	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
ARIZONA							
Hayden, Carl (D)	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
§Goldwater, Barry M. (R)	−	+	+	−	−	−	−
ARKANSAS							
McClellan, John L. (D)	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
Fulbright, Wm. J. (D)	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
CALIFORNIA							
‡Knowland, Wm. F. (R)	−	+	+	+	+	+	−
Kuchel, Thomas H. (R)	−	+	+	+	+	+	+

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COLORADO							
Allott, Gordon (R)	(—)	+	+	+	+	+	+
Carroll, John A. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CONNECTICUT							
Bush, Prescott (R)	(+)	(+)	—	+	+	+	+
§Purtell, Wm. A. (R)	+	0	+	+	+	+	+
DELAWARE							
§Williams, John J. (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—
Frear, Allen J. Jr. (D)	(—)	0	+	—	—	—	—
FLORIDA							
§Holland, Spessard L. (D)	(—)	(—)	+	—	—	—	—
Smathers, Geo. A. (D)	(—)	(—)	0	—	—	—	—
GEORGIA							
Russell, Richard B. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talmadge, Herman E. (D)	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
IDAHO							
Dworshak, Henry C. (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	—
Church, Frank (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+
ILLINOIS							
Douglas, Paul H. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dirksen, Everett (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
INDIANA							
Capehart, Homer E. (R)	—	+	+	(+)	+	—	—
‡Jenner William E. (R)	—	+	0	+	+	+	—
IOWA							
Hickenlooper, Bourke (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	—
Martin, Thomas E. (R)	—	+	+	(+)	+	+	+
KANSAS							
Schoeppel, Andrew F. (R)	—	+	—	+	—	—	—
Carlson, Frank (R)	0	0	+	+	+	+	—
KENTUCKY							
Cooper, John S. (R)	+	+	—	+	+	+	+
Morton, Thurston B. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LOUISIANA							
Ellender, Allen J. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long, Russell B. (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAINE							
Smith, Margaret Chase (R)	—	+	+	+	+	—	+
§Payne, Frederick G. (R)	(+)	(+)	+	(+)	(+)	+	+
MARYLAND							
Butler, John Marshall (R)	—	+	—	+	—	—	—
§Beall, J. Glenn (R)	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+
MASSACHUSETTS							
Saltonstall, Leverett (R)	+	(+)	—	+	—	+	—
§Kennedy, John F. (D)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+
MICHIGAN							
§Potter, Charles E. (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
McNamara, Pat (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MINNESOTA							
§Thye, Edward J. (R)	—	(+)	+	+	+	+	+
Humphrey, Hubert H. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MISSISSIPPI							
Eastland, James O. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
§Stennis, John (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MISSOURI							
Hennings, Thos. C. Jr. (D)	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+
§Symington, Stewart (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MONTANA							
Murray, James E. (D)	+	(+)	+	—	—	—	+
§Mansfield, Mike (D)	+	0	+	—	—	—	+
NEBRASKA							
§Hruska, Roman L. (R)	(—)	+	+	+	+	+	—
Curtis, Carl T. (R)	—	+	(+)	+	—	—	—
NEVADA							
§Malone, Geo. W. (R)	+	+	(—)	—	—	—	—
Bible, Alan (D)	+	(+)	+	—	—	—	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Bridges, Styles (R)	—	0	—	0	0	0	—
Cotton, Norris (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	—
NEW JERSEY							
‡Smith, H. Alexander (R)	(+)	+	+	(+)	—	+	+
Case, Clifford P. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NEW MEXICO							
§Chavez, Dennis (D)	+	(+)	+	0	—	—	+
Anderson, Clinton P. (D)	+	+	+	—	—	—	+
NEW YORK							
‡Ives, Irving M. (R)	0	+	(—)	+	+	+	+
Javits, Jacob K. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	NS
NORTH CAROLINA							
Ervin, Samuel J. Jr. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan, B. Everett (D)	—	—	+	NS	NS	NS	NS
NORTH DAKOTA							
§Langer, William (R)	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	—
Young, Milton R. (R)	0	—	+	—	—	—	—
OHIO							
§Bricker, John W. (R)	(—)	(+)	+	+	—	+	—
Lausche, Frank J. (D)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+
OKLAHOMA							
Kerr, Robert S. (D)	(—)	+	+	—	—	—	—
Monroney, A. S. Mike (D)	(+)	+	—	(—)	—	—	—
OREGON							
Morse, Wayne (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
Neuberger, Richard L. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PENNSYLVANIA							
§Martin, Edward (R)	—	+	—	+	+	+	—
Clark, Joseph S. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
RHODE ISLAND							
Green, Theodore F. (D)	+	(+)	+	(+)	—	—	—
§Pastore, John O. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Johnston, Olin D. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurmond, Strom (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Mundt, Karl E. (R)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
Case, Francis (R)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
TENNESSEE							
Kefauver, Estes (D)	+	—	+	—	—	—	+
§Gore, Albert (D)	—	—	0	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TEXAS							
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D)	+	—	(+)	—	—	—	—
§Yarborough, Ralph W. (D)	+	—	(+)	—	—	—	NS
UTAH							
§Watkins, Arthur V. (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	—
Bennett, Wallace F. (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	—
VERMONT							
Aiken, George D. (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
§Flanders, Ralph E. (R)	0	0	(+)	0	—	+	+
VIRGINIA							
§Byrd, Harry Flood (D)	—	(—)	—	—	—	—	—
Robertson, Willis A. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WASHINGTON							
Magnuson, Warren G. (D)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+
§Jackson, Henry M. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
WEST VIRGINIA							
Hoblitzell, John D., Jr. (R)	—	+	(+)	NS	NS	NS	NS
§Revercomb, Chapman (R)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—
WISCONSIN							
Wiley, Alexander (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)
§Proxmire, William E. (D)	+	+	+	NS	NS	NS	NS
WYOMING							
§Barrett, Frank A. (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	—
O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D)	+	(+)	(+)	—	—	—	+

AT THE FREEDOM FUND DINNER *which was held during the 49th annual convention of the NAACP in Cleveland, Ohio, July 8-13.*

How Congress Voted On Major Legislation

House of Representatives: 85th Congress

KEY TO SYMBOLS

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( ) = Recorded or paired: vote not counted
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AL = at large

ISSUES

1. Oppose curbs on Supreme Court: July 17, 1958
2. Grant Alaska statehood: May 28, 1958
3. Support funds for C.R. Commission: April 1, 1958
4. Oppose jury trial amendment, H.R. 6127: June 18, 1958

		1	2	3	4
	ALABAMA				
1	Boykin (D)	−	−	−	−
2	Grant (D)	−	−	(−)	−
3	Andrews (D)	−	−	−	−
4	Roberts (D)	(−)	−	−	−
5	Rains (D)	−	−	(−)	−
6	Selden (D)	−	−	−	−
7	Elliott (D)	−	−	−	−
8	Jones (D)	−	−	−	−
9	Huddleston (D)	−	−	−	−
	ARIZONA				
1	Rhodes (R)	−	+	+	−
2	Udall (D)	+	+	+	+
	ARKANSAS				
1	Gathings (D)	−	−	−	−
2	Mills (D)	−	−	−	−
3	Trimble (D)	(−)	(−)	−	−
4	Harris (D)	−	−	−	−
5	Hays (D)	(−)	−	0	−
6	Norrell (D)	−	−	−	−
	CALIFORNIA				
1	Scudder (R)	−	−	0	+
2	Engle (D)	(+)	(+)	+	+
3	Moss (D)	+	+	0	+
4	Mailliard (R)	+	+	+	+
5	Shelley (D)	+	+	+	+
6	Baldwin (R)	−	+	+	+
7	Allen (R)	(+)	+	0	+
8	Miller (D)	+	(+)	+	+
9	Younger (R)	−	−	+	+
10	Gubser (R)	−	0	0	+
11	McFall (D)	+	+	+	+
12	Sisk (D)	+	+	+	+

		1	2	3	4
13	Teague (R)	—	—	+	+
14	Hagen (D)	+	+	+	+
15	McDonough (R)	—	+	0	+
16	Jackson (R)	—	(—)	+	(—)
17	King (D)	+	+	+	+
18	Hosmer (R)	—	—	+	+
19	Holifield (D)	+	+	(+)	+
20	Smith (R)	—	—	+	+
21	Hiestand (R)	—	—	+	—
22	Holt (R)	—	—	+	+
23	Doyle (D)	+	(+)	+	+
24	Lipscomb (R)	—	+	+	+
25	Hillings (R)	—	(+)	+	(+)
26	Roosevelt (D)	+	+	+	+
27	Sheppard (D)	+	(+)	+	+
28	Utt (R)	—	—	—	(—)
29	Saund (D)	+	0	0	+
30	Wilson (R)	—	(+)	+	+
	COLORADO				
1	Rogers (D)	+	+	+	+
2	Hill (R)	—	—	+	+
3	Chenoweth (R)	—	+	+	—
4	Aspinall (D)	+	+	+	+
	CONNECTICUT				
1	May (R)	—	+	+	+
2	Seely-Brown (R)	+	+	+	+
3	Cretella (R)	+	+	+	+
4	Morano (R)	+	+	+	+
5	Patterson (R)	+	+	+	+
AL	Sadlak (R)	+	—	+	+
	DELAWARE				
AL	Haskell (R)	—	+	+	+
	FLORIDA				
1	Cramer (R)	—	+	—	—
2	Bennett (D)	—	+	—	—
3	Sikes (D)	—	—	—	—
4	Fascell (D)	—	+	—	—
5	Herlong (D)	—	—	—	—
6	Rogers (D)	—	—	—	—
7	Haley (D)	—	—	—	—
8	Matthews (D)	—	—	—	—
	GEORGIA				
1	Preston (D)	—	—	—	—
2	Pilcher (D)	—	—	—	—
3	Forrester (D)	—	—	—	—
4	Flynt (D)	—	—	—	—
5	Davis (D)	—	—	—	—
6	Vinson (D)	—	(—)	—	—
7	Mitchell (D)	—	—	—	NS
8	Blitch (D)	—	—	—	—
9	Landrum (D)	—	—	—	—
10	Brown (D)	—	—	—	—
	IDAHO				
1	Pfost (D)	+	+	+	+
2	Budge (R)	—	—	—	—
	ILLINOIS				
1	Dawson (D)	+	+	+	+
2	O'Hara (D)	+	+	+	+
3	Byrne (R)	—	+	+	+
4	(Vacancy)				
5	Kluczynski (D)	+	+	+	+
6	O'Brien (D)	+	+	+	+
7	Libonati (D)	+	+	+	NS
8	Gordon (D)	(+)	+	0	+
9	Yates (D)	+	+	+	+
10	Collier (R)	—	+	+	+
11	Sheehan (R)	—	+	+	+
12	Boyle (D)	+	+	+	+
13	Church (R)	—	+	+	+
14	(Vacancy)				
15	Mason (R)	—	—	—	—
16	Allen (R)	—	—	+	+
17	Arends (R)	—	—	+	+
18	Michel (R)	+	+	+	+
19	Chiperfield (R)	—	—	+	+
20	Simpson (R)	—	—	+	(+)
21	Mack (D)	+	+	+	+
22	Springer (R)	—	—	+	+
23	Vursell (R)	—	—	0	+
24	Price (D)	+	+	+	+
25	Gray (D)	+	+	+	+
	INDIANA				
1	Madden (D)	+	+	+	+
2	Halleck (R)	—	—	+	+
3	Nimtz (R)	—	+	+	+
4	Adair (R)	—	—	+	—
5	Beamer (R)	—	—	+	(+)
6	Harden (R)	—	+	0	+
7	Bray (R)	—	+	+	—
8	Denton (D)	(+)	+	(+)	+
9	Wilson (R)	—	—	+	+
10	Harvey (R)	—	—	+	+
11	Brownson (R)	—	+	+	+
	IOWA				
1	Schwengel (R)	+	—	+	+
2	Talle (R)	(—)	—	+	+
3	Gross (R)	—	0	+	—
4	Le Compte (R)	(—)	—	+	+
5	Cunningham (R)	+	+	+	+

		1	2	3	4
6	Coad (D)	+	+	+	+
7	Jensen (R)	—	+	—	—
8	Hoeven (R)	—	—	+	+
	KANSAS				
1	Avery (R)	—	—	+	+
2	Scrivner (R)	—	—	+	+
3	George (R)	—	+	+	+
4	Rees (R)	—	+	+	—
5	Breeding (D)	—	+	+	+
6	Smith (R)	0	(—)	—	—
	KENTUCKY				
1	Gregory (D)	0	(—)	0	—
2	Natcher (D)	—	+	+	—
3	Robsion (R)	—	+	+	—
4	Chelf (D)	—	0	+	—
5	Spence (D)	—	0	+	—
6	Watts (D)	—	0	+	—
7	Perkins (D)	+	+	+	—
8	Siler (R)	—	(—)	+	—
	LOUISIANA				
1	Hebert (D)	—	+	—	—
2	Boggs (D)	—	+	—	—
3	Willis (D)	—	—	—	—
4	Brooks (D)	—	(—)	—	—
5	Passman (D)	—	+	(—)	—
6	Morrison (D)	—	(+)	—	—
7	Thompson (D)	—	0	—	—
8	Vacancy				
	MAINE				
1	Hale (R)	+	+	+	+
2	Coffin (D)	+	+	+	+
3	McIntire (R)	—	—	0	+
	MARYLAND				
1	Miller (R)	—	—	+	(—)
2	Devereux (R)	—	—	+	—
3	Garmatz (D)	+	+	+	+
4	Fallon (D)	+	+	+	+
5	Lankford (D)	+	+	+	+
6	Hyde (R)	—	+	+	—
7	Friedel (D)	(+)	+	+	+
	MASSACHUSETTS				
1	Heselton (R)	+	+	+	+
2	Boland (D)	+	+	+	+
3	Philbin (D)	+	—	+	+
4	Donohue (D)	+	—	+	+
5	Rogers (R)	0	—	+	—
6	Bates (R)	—	—	+	+
7	Lane (D)	+	+	+	+
8	Macdonald (D)	+	—	+	+
9	Nicholson (R)	—	—	+	—
10	Curtis (R)	+	(—)	+	+
11	O'Neill (D)	+	—	+	+
12	McCormack (D)	+	+	(+)	+
13	Wigglesworth (R)	—	—	+	+
14	Martin (R)	—	—	+	+
	MICHIGAN				
1	Machrowicz (D)	(+)	+	+	(+)
2	Meader (R)	—	+	+	+
3	Johansen (R)	—	—	—	—
4	Hoffman (R)	—	—	+	—
5	Ford (R)	—	+	+	+
6	Chamberlain (R)	—	+	0	+
7	McIntosh (R)	—	+	+	0
8	Bentley (R)	—	+	+	0
9	Griffin (R)	—	+	+	0
10	Cederberg (R)	—	—	+	+
11	Knox (R)	—	(+)	+	—
12	Bennett (R)	+	—	+	—
13	Diggs (D)	+	+	0	+
14	Rabaut (D)	+	+	+	+
15	Dingell (D)	+	+	+	+
16	Lesinski (D)	+	+	+	+
17	Griffiths (D)	+	+	+	+
18	Broomfield (R)	—	+	+	+
	MINNESOTA				
1	Quie (R)	—	+	+	NS
2	O'Hara (R)	—	(—)	+	—
3	Wier (D)	+	+	+	+
4	McCarthy (D)	+	(+)	+	+
5	Judd (R)	—	+	+	+
6	Marshall (D)	+	(+)	—	—
7	Andersen (R)	—	(—)	—	—
8	Blatnik (D)	(+)	+	+	+
9	Knutson (D)	+	+	0	+
	MISSISSIPPI				
1	Abernethy (D)	—	—	—	—
2	Whitten (D)	—	—	—	—
3	Smith (D)	—	—	—	—
4	Williams (D)	—	—	—	—
5	Winstead (D)	—	—	—	—
6	Colmer (D)	—	(—)	(—)	—
	MISSOURI				
1	Karsten (D)	+	+	+	+
2	Curtis (R)	+	+	+	+
3	Sullivan (D)	+	+	+	+
4	Christopher (D)	(+)	+	+	+
5	Bolling (D)	+	+	+	+

		1	2	3	4
6	Hull (D)	—	—	+	—
7	Brown (D)	+	+	+	+
8	Carnahan (D)	(+)	(+)	0	+
9	Cannon (D)	+	—	+	+
10	Jones (D)	—	+	—	—
11	Moulder (D)	+	+	+	—
	MONTANA				
1	Metcalf (D)	+	+	+	+
2	Anderson (D)	(+)	+	+	+
	NEBRASKA				
1	Weaver (R)	—	+	+	—
2	Cunningham (R)	—	—	+	+
3	Harrison (R)	—	+	+	—
4	Miller (R)	—	+	+	—
	NEVADA				
AL	Baring (D)	(—)	+	0	+
	NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1	Merrow (R)	+	+	0	+
2	Bass (R)	+	+	+	+
	NEW JERSEY				
1	Wolverton (R)	+	—	0	+
2	Glenn (R)	+	+	+	NS
3	Auchincloss (R)	+	(—)	+	+
4	Thompson (D)	+	+	+	+
5	Frelinghuysen (R)	+	+	0	+
6	Dwyer (R)	+	+	+	+
7	Widnall (R)	+	+	+	+
8	Canfield (R)	+	+	+	+
9	Osmers (R)	+	+	+	+
10	Rodino (D)	+	+	+	+
11	Addonizio (D)	+	+	+	+
12	Kean (R)	+	—	(+)	(+)
13	Sieminski (D)	(+)	0	+	+
14	Dellay (D)	+	+	+	+
	NEW MEXICO				
AL	(Vacancy)				
AL	Montoya (D)	+	+	+	+
	NEW YORK				
1	Wainwright (R)	+	+	+	+
2	Derounian (R)	—	—	+	+
3	Becker (R)	—	—	(+)	+
4	Latham (R)	—	+	+	+
5	Bosch (R)	—	+	+	+
6	Holtzman (D)	+	+	+	(+)
7	Delaney (D)	+	—	(+)	+
8	Anfuso (D)	+	+	+	+
9	Keogh (D)	+	+	+	+
10	Kelly (D)	+	+	+	+
11	Celler (D)	+	+	+	+
12	Dorn (R)	+	+	+	+
13	Multer (D)	+	+	+	+
14	Rooney (D)	+	+	(+)	+
15	Ray (R)	—	—	+	—
16	Powell (D)	+	0	0	+
17	Coudert (R)	+	—	+	+
18	Santangelo (D)	+	+	+	+
19	Farbstein (D)	+	+	+	+
20	Teller (D)	+	+	+	+
21	Zelenko (D)	+	+	+	+
22	Healey (D)	+	+	(+)	+
23	Dollinger (D)	+	+	(+)	+
24	Buckley (D)	(+)	(+)	(+)	+
25	Fino (R)	+	+	0	+
26	Dooley (R)	+	+	+	+
27	Gwinn (R)	—	—	+	—
28	St. George (R)	—	—	0	+
29	Wharton (R)	—	—	+	+
30	O'Brien (D)	+	+	+	+
31	Taylor (R)	—	—	0	+
32	Kearney (R)	(—)	(+)	+	+
33	Kilburn (R)	—	(+)	—	—
34	Williams (R)	0	—	+	(+)
35	Riehlman (R)	—	+	+	+
36	Taber (R)	—	—	+	—
37	Robison (R)	—	+	+	NS
38	Keating (R)	+	+	+	+
39	Ostertag (R)	—	+	+	+
40	Miller (R)	—	+	+	—
41	Radwan (R)	(—)	(—)	(—)	+
42	Pillion (R)	—	—	+	—
43	Reed (R)	—	—	+	+
	NORTH CAROLINA				
1	Bonner (D)	—	—	(—)	—
2	Fountain (D)	—	—	—	—
3	Barden (D)	—	(—)	(—)	—
4	Cooley (D)	—	—	(—)	—
5	Scott (D)	—	(—)	(—)	—
6	Durham (D)	—	—	—	—
7	Lennon (D)	—	(—)	—	—
8	Kitchin (D)	—	—	—	—
9	Alexander (D)	—	—	—	—
10	Jonas (R)	—	—	—	—
11	Whitener (D)	—	—	—	—
12	Shuford (D)	(—)	(—)	—	—
	NORTH DAKOTA				
AL	Burdick (R)	(+)	+	0	+
AL	Krueger (R)	—	+	0	+

		1	2	3	4
	OHIO				
1	Scherer (R)	—	—	+	0
2	Hess (R)	—	—	+	(—)
3	Schenck (R)	—	—	+	+
4	McCulloch (R)	—	—	+	+
5	Clevenger (R)	—	—	—	—
6	Polk (D)	+	+	+	—
7	Brown (R)	—	—	+	+
8	Betts (R)	—	—	+	+
9	Ashley (D)	+	+	+	+
10	Jenkins (R)	(—)	(—)	+	+
11	Dennison (R)	+	+	+	+
12	Vorys (R)	—	(+)	+	+
13	Baumhart (R)	—	—	+	+
14	Ayers (R)	+	+	+	+
15	Henderson (R)	—	—	+	+
16	Bow (R)	—	+	0	—
17	McGregor (R)	—	—	+	+
18	Hays (D)	+	+	(+)	+
19	Kirwan (D)	+	+	+	+
20	Feighan (D)	—	+	+	+
21	Vanik (D)	+	+	+	+
22	Bolton (R)	—	+	(+)	+
23	Minshall (R)	—	+	+	+
	OKLAHOMA				
1	Belcher (R)	—	—	+	+
2	Edmondson (D)	0	+	+	—
3	Albert (D)	—	+	—	—
4	Steed (D)	—	+	+	(—)
5	Jarman (D)	—	+	+	—
6	Morris (D)	(—)	(+)	+	—
	OREGON				
1	Norblad (R)	—	+	+	+
2	Ullman (D)	+	+	+	+
3	Green (D)	+	+	+	+
4	Porter (D)	+	+	+	+
	PENNSYLVANIA				
1	Barrett (D)	+	+	+	+
2	Granahan (D)	+	+	0	+
3	Byrne (D)	+	+	+	+
4	Nix (D)	+	NS	NS	NS
5	Green (D)	+	+	+	+
6	Scott (R)	+	(+)	0	+
7	James (R)	(—)	(—)	+	+
8	Curtin (R)	+	+	+	+
9	Dague (R)	—	—	+	+
10	Carrigg (R)	+	+	+	+
11	Flood (D)	+	+	+	+
12	Fenton (R)	—	—	+	+
13	Lafore (R)	—	—	+	NS
14	Rhodes (D)	+	+	+	+
15	Walter (D)	—	—	+	0
16	Mumma (R)	—	—	+	+
17	Bush (R)	—	—	+	+
18	Simpson (R)	—	—	+	+
19	Stauffer (R)	—	—	+	+
20	Van Zandt (R)	+	+	+	+
21	Dent (D)	+	+	+	NS
22	Saylor (R)	+	+	+	+
23	Gavin (R)	+	—	+	+
24	Kearns (R)	0	+	+	+
25	Clark (D)	+	+	+	+
26	Morgan (D)	+	+	+	+
27	Fulton (R)	+	+	+	+
28	Eberharter (D)	(+)	+	+	+
29	Corbett (R)	+	+	+	+
30	Holland (D)	+	+	+	+
	RHODE ISLAND				
1	Forand (D)	+	(+)	+	+
2	Fogarty (D)	+	+	+	+
	SOUTH CAROLINA				
1	Rivers (D)	—	—	—	—
2	Riley (D)	—	—	—	—
3	Dorn (D)	—	—	(—)	—
4	Ashmore (D)	—	—	—	—
5	Hemphill (D)	—	—	—	—
6	McMillan (D)	—	—	—	—
	SOUTH DAKOTA				
1	McGovern (D)	+	+	+	0
2	Berry (R)	—	(+)	—	(—)
	TENNESSEE				
1	Reece (R)	—	(+)	0	+
2	Baker (R)	—	+	+	(—)
3	Frazier (D)	—	—	—	—
4	Evins (D)	—	0	(—)	—
5	Loser (D)	—	(+)	—	—
6	Bass (D)	—	+	+	—
7	Murray (D)	—	—	—	(—)
8	Everett (D)	—	—	—	NS
9	Davis (D)	—	0	—	—
	TEXAS				
AL	Dies (D)	(—)	(—)	(—)	—
1	Patman (D)	—	—	—	—
2	Brooks (D)	+	—	+	—
3	Beckworth (D)	—	+	—	—
4	Rayburn (D)	Speaker of the House			
5	Alger (R)	—	—	—	—
6	Teague (D)	—	—	(—)	—

		1	2	3	4
7	Dowdy (D)	—	—	—	—
8	Thomas (D)	+	—	—	—
9	Thompson (D)	—	(+)	—	—
10	Thornberry (D)	—	—	+	—
11	Poage (D)	—	—	—	—
12	Wright (D)	—	+	—	—
13	Ikard (D)	—	—	—	—
14	Young (D)	—	—	—	—
15	Kilgore (D)	—	—	—	—
16	Rutherford (D)	—	—	+	—
17	Burleson (D)	—	—	—	—
18	Rogers (D)	—	—	—	—
19	Mahon (D)	—	—	—	—
20	Kilday (D)	—	—	+	—
21	Fisher (D)	—	—	—	—
	UTAH				
1	Dixon (R)	—	+	+	+
2	Dawson (R)	—	+	0	+
	VERMONT				
AL	Prouty (R)	—	+	+	+
	VIRGINIA				
1	Robeson (D)	(—)	—	—	—
2	Hardy (D)	—	—	—	—
3	Gary (D)	—	—	—	—
4	Abbitt (D)	—	—	—	—
5	Tuck (D)	—	—	—	—
6	Poff (R)	—	—	—	—
7	Harrison (D)	—	—	—	—
8	Smith (D)	—	—	—	—
9	Jennings (D)	—	+	—	—
10	Broyhill (R)	—	—	—	—
	WASHINGTON				
AL	Magnuson (D)	+	+	+	+
1	Pelly (R)	—	+	+	+
2	Westland (R)	—	+	+	+
3	Mack (R)	—	+	+	+
4	Holmes (R)	+	+	+	+
5	Horan (R)	—	+	+	+
6	Tollefson (R)	+	+	0	+
	WEST VIRGINIA				
1	Moore (R)	+	—	+	+
2	Staggers (D)	+	+	+	+
3	Bailey (D)	+	(—)	(+)	0
4	Neal (R)	—	(—)	+	—
5	Kee (D)	+	+	+	+
6	Byrd (D)	+	+	+	—
	WISCONSIN				
1	(Vacancy)				
2	Tewes (R)	—	+	+	+
3	Withrow (R)	+	—	0	+

NAACP WILL OPPOSE DELAY IN VIRGINIA

AN early dispatch on the Federal Court ruling in the Prince Edward County, Virginia, school case on August 4 read to Secretary Roy Wilkins over the telephone indicated mistakenly that the order was for completion of desegregation by 1956, instead of beginning on that date. Mr. Wilkins's comment thus gave the impression the NAACP approved of the delay. When the misinformation was brought to the attention of *The New York Times*, city editor Frank S. Adams wrote Mr. Wilkins a letter (August 5) of apology:

"The Times very much regrets any embarrassment that may have been caused you by the misunderstanding of our story about school integration in Prince Edward County, Virginia."

Mr. Wilkins said the NAACP regards the seven-year delay ordered by the Federal Court as far too great and will exhaust every means to secure earlier compliance.

		1	2	3	4
4	Zablocki (D)	+	+	+	+
5	Reuss (D)	+	+	+	+
6	Van Pelt (R)	—	—	+	—
7	Laird (R)	—	—	+	+
8	Byrnes (R)	—	—	—	+
9	Johnson (D)	+	+	+	+
10	O'Konski (R)	+	+	+	+
	WYOMING				
AL	Thomson (R)	—	+	+	+

DR. AND MRS. U. S. WIGGINS, *receive gifts from the NAACP national board of directors handed him by Dr. Harry Greene, toastmaster, president of the Philadelphia branch and a member of the NAACP national board.*

■ A report on the achievements of the 49th annual convention of the NAACP

Crusade for Freedom—The 49th Annual NAACP Convention

By Gloster B. Current

THE eyes of the entire world turned momentarily to Cleveland, Ohio, July 8-13, as the 49th Annual Convention, the largest in NAACP history, attended by 1211 delegates—784 voting and 427 alternates—hammered out a program of action designed to end forever the practices of racial segregation and discrimination in American life. The sessions, held in Cleveland's Public Auditorium, from the keynote address on Tuesday evening delivered by the chairman of the board of directors, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, to the closing address of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, were devoted to reviewing the progress of the NAACP and setting goals for the future as summarized by Mr. Wilkins on Sunday: "To realize unrestricted citizenship and human rights for America's largest minority group and thereby strengthen the democratic fabric of our country and of the free world."

The convention program included principal addresses at the public meetings by Senators Jacob K. Javits, New York, and Paul H. Douglas, Illinois, Wednesday evening, July 9; Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Friday evening, July 10.

Among the highlights of the week-long program was the Spingarn Medal Night Ceremonies on Friday evening. Before a packed house, the 43rd Spingarn Medal, given annually, "for the highest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year" was unprecedentedly given to the nine students who attended Central High School in Little Rock and their advisor, Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas state con-

GLOSTER B. CURRENT *is the director of NAACP branches.*

NAACP EXECUTIVE SECRETARY *Roy Wilkins (L) is pleased to present a certificate of merit to Dr. George D. Cannon of New York City at the life membership luncheon-meeting during the 49th annual NAACP convention held in Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Cannon, chairman of the Association's life membership drive in New York City, was cited for "his devotion to the American ideas of freedom, equality, and justice."*

ference. The presentation was made by Dr. William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College, to Minnijean Brown, Elizabeth Eckford, Ernest Green, Thelma Mothershed, Melba Patillo, Gloria Ray, Terrence Roberts, Jefferson Thomas, and Carlotta Walls.

Dr. Stevenson, in praising the Little Rock students for having shown "maturity, wisdom and courage" and having set "an example for all people

WALTER PAYNE, JR., *president of the Chicago chapter, Frontiers of America, presents a $250.00 check as initial payment on an NAACP life membership for his organization to Theodore Jones (2nd from L), president of the Chicago branch of the NAACP. Looking on are (from L) Theodore Hawes and Attorney William Huff, special counsel of the Chicago branch.*

of good will everywhere to follow," presented the medal "in grateful acknowledgement of their courageous self-restraint in the face of extreme provocation and peril and in recognition of their exemplary conduct in upholding the American ideals of liberty and justice".

Speaking "as a representative of . . . millions of Americans who place loyalty to our country and its democratic principles above tradition and provincial prejudices," Mrs. Bates praised the young medalists for their "courage and stamina" and expressed appreciation to her husband for his "devotion, assistance and counsel" and to officials in the national office for their aid.

She pointed out that certain les-

MRS. ROSS MOORE *(L), mother of the martyred Harry T. Moore, observes proceedings of the 49th annual convention of the NAACP at Cleveland, with Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, and Mrs. Dovie Sweet of the Cleveland branch.*

sons may be drawn from experiences in Little Rock: need for adequate preparation of the community through full discussion of the Court's decision in forums sponsored by local groups; adoption of a clear and straightforward statement of policy by the school board; and the carrying out of such policy even in the face of resistance by the school board, various governmental officials and others. Mrs. Bates said that "if these conditions had been met in Little Rock, we would not have had the tragic events which developed there."

Ernest Green, first Negro student to graduate from Little Rock's Central High School, speaking for the

students, said: "Negroes—especially the younger generation—in the South and in the rest of the United States will not be satisfied until everyone is granted full democracy." He expressed gratitude to the parents, Mrs. Bates, and the "millions of people over the world who had our interest at heart."

In his keynote address, Dr. Channing Tobias sounded an optimistic note. Reporting on progress made in the ten-year Fight for Freedom program which he recommended to the 44th Annual Convention in St. Louis, in 1953, he indicated the positive achievements that have been made toward these goals: an end to segregation in public education, discrimination in employment, opening of new job opportunities, obtaining use of the ballot, achieving integrated housing, ending jim crow in transportation, local and state as well as interstate; eliminating segregation and discrimination in the Armed Services, including an end to segregation in schools maintained on military posts.

Dr. Tobias said that while we may "take pride in the progress we have made in the first five years of our campaign, we must look ahead to 1963." He called the delegates' attention to the "job of building community support for the new court rulings and laws" and cited the NAACP's problem of reaching citizens who believe in law and order and activizing "them in support of the principles to which they are fundamentally committed." He also urged the enlargement of the number of registered Negro voters and the development among them of a consciousness of the value of the ballot.

NAACP PRAISED

In similar addresses, Senators Jacob K. Javits and Paul H. Douglas summed up the advances made in the legislative field through enactment of the Civil-Rights Act, the need for restoration of Part III, which was eliminated, and the role of the NAACP in the legislative battle.

Senator Javits pointed out that the international implications of the civil-rights struggle were "made abundantly clear by the attention attracted to Little Rock in 1957," and called for passage of Part III "if we are to safeguard that wide range of civil rights which the Supreme Court has already decreed to be guaranteed by the Constitution." He said that the Senate's failure to adopt Part III left a major gap in the federal government's ability to assure the constitutional right to non-segregated education."

Senator Javits, referring to the fact that an effort to enact Part III in a new law faces the threat of another filibuster, urged that Senate Rule 22 be amended. He also praised the recent Supreme Court decision upholding the NAACP's right not to disclose its membership rolls in Alabama, and added that as a result "individuals will be encouraged to participate in increasing numbers in civil-rights activities at the local levels without fear of loss of employment, threat of physical coercion, economic reprisal, and other manifestations of public hostility." He predicted that the anti-barratry statutes passed by a number of southern states will also be found invalid by the courts.

Senator Javits said that "rank and file support of organizational leader-

MRS. NETTIE SCOTT KING *of Indianapolis, Indiana, is congratulated by Kivie Kaplan, co-chairman of the NAACP life membership committee, upon becoming the 1000th fully-paid NAACP life member. In addition to a plaque denoting her $500.00 membership, Mrs. King was presented with a certificate as a "special mark of recognition." Presentation was made at the 49th annual NAACP convention.*

ship is indispensable to success in the civil rights field."

"Community organization has as its indispensable ingredient leadership," he said. "Indeed you here at the convention have been urging government leadership right up to more articulate and specific leadership in the Presidency. It is at least equally necessary that support be given to Negro leadership, that the Negro leaders be honored, especially in their own communities, be trusted and be followed as they have proved themselves."

Senator Douglas praised the NAACP for its efforts in the field of civil-rights legislation and explained:

"If we can get a larger number of Negroes to register and vote in the southern and border states, we shall begin to make further progress. For in this naughty world, it is necessary for oppressed groups to acquire a degree of economic and political power before their claims for justice will be given the consideration which they deserve."

POLITICAL POWER NEEDED

Douglass reasoned that increased political power by Negroes "will also cause the process of desegregation in the schools to be speeded up." He urged the Congress and the President to begin "to assume some affirmative responsibility in the field of civil rights instead of throwing the full burden on the courts." Douglas said that the Congress and the President "have dodged this issue too long."

Calling for enactment into law a new bill containing Part III omitted from the Civil Rights bill, Douglas said "we should give the Department of Justice the sword with which it may defend before the courts the rights of hard-pressed individuals."

Preceding presentation of the Spingarn Medal, Thurgood Marshall delivered one of his most stirring addresses. Mr. Marshall blamed the moderates, who "lost the will to stand up against the opposition," and the inaction of the "good people" for much of what happened in Little Rock after Governor Orval E. Faubus called out the National Guard.

"Surrender to mob rule is less detrimental to the Negroes involved than it is to the whole fabric of our government," Mr. Marshall averred. Mr. Marshall criticized the executive and legislative branches of the federal government for failure to present concrete plans of action to implement school desegregation decrees. He was particularly harsh on moderates in and out of government. "We appreciate your apparent interest in our welfare," the NAACP chief counsel said; "we appreciate and listen carefully to your advice, including the admonition to slow down, but we would also appreciate some action on your part in support of your interest and advice."

Mr. Marshall placed a good portion of the responsibility for what happened in Little Rock on the federal government and said: "We must insist that the Attorney General of the United States take forthright and vigorous action to prosecute any and all persons who openly violate the laws of the United States in regard to the Fourteenth Amendment and the federal civil rights statutes."

He predicted that the Appeals Court in St. Louis would rule favorably upon the NAACP's appeal of Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley's decision delaying Little Rock integration for two-and-one-half years after the hearing August 4.

WILKINS APPLAUDED

In a speech interrupted several times by enthusiastic applause, Roy Wilkins, in his closing address, warned the delegates that "the attacks upon the NAACP will continue . . . will become more frantic and more foolish, evidencing the bankruptcy of the opposition." The Association's chief executive officer said that the convention's resolutions command "no let-up in the fight for freedom. In fact, they call for more intensive effort on every phase of the struggle."

Urging "perceptible movement" in the fight for freedom, Wilkins drew laughter and applause when he said that "in a jet age we cannot be content with the crawl of a turtle."

He said that the Association will press in the new Congress, immediately, for a change in the filibuster rule in the Senate so that civil-rights legislation cannot be choked to death, and will support in Congress the civil-rights bills which will restore Part III of the 1957 bill, "so that the Attorney General of the United States may have the authority to protect all civil rights—not merely voting rights."

Wilkins also called for more speed by the new Civil Rights Commission and promised to conduct a registration campaign to register at least 2,500,000 Negro voters in the South by 1960.

SPINGARN HONORED

The NAACP's president, Arthur B. Spingarn, who has presided over its affairs since 1939, was presented a scroll in honor for his forty-seven years of service to the organization. The presentation was made by Kelly M. Alexander, president of the North Carolina state conference and a member of the national board of directors. Mr. Spingarn expressed confidence that "in a very short time we will have only one class of citizens in the United States," and said that the "progress we have made is a sure sign that the end of the road is in sight."

Others speakers at the closing meeting on Sunday, presided over by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of the national board of directors, included Madam Ella Koble Gulama, Paramount Chief, Koymba Chiefdom and member, House of Representatives, Sierra Leone, West Africa; Franklin H. Williams, dynamic director-counsel, West Coast Region, who made the collection appeal; and Cleveland Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze.

Interest in the day sessions centered around workshops on civil-rights problems, employment, political action, implementation of desegregation decrees in the South, membership and fund-raising, and enlisting public support for the NAACP.

The resolutions, adopted at the Friday morning and Saturday session, reaffirmed the official anti-Communist policy of the NAACP; urged speedy implementation of the Supreme Court's decisions outlawing segregation in the public schools; called for amendment of Senate Rule 22 to prevent filibusters; federal aid to education with safeguards against racial segregation; a stepped-up program to increase registration and voting and vigorous enforcement of the new Civil Rights Act; and an end to all segregation and discrimination in public and private housing, employment, and every phase of life.

FREEDOM FUND DINNER

More than 1000 delegates were present at the Annual Freedom Fund Dinner held Thursday evening, July 10, in the Hotel Carter at which Thalheimer and Life Membership Awards were made to outstanding branches and individuals. Thalheimer Awards go annually to branches with the best program and production records for the previous year. Prizes were awarded to Baltimore and Detroit, among branches with paid per-

MRS. NETTIE SCOTT KING *chats with Kivie Kaplan and Mrs. N. K. Christopher, wife of the general chairman of the national convention committee, during the 49th annual convention.*

sonnel; and Sacramento, California; Inkster, Michigan; Des Moines, Iowa; Battle Creek, Michigan; and Montgomery County, Maryland; branches with voluntary personnel. State organizations winning prizes were North Carolina, Virginia, and Michigan.

Awards for the best branch and state conference publications were given to St. Louis, Missouri; Las Vegas, Nevada; Central Long Island, New York; Chicago, Illinois; Des Moines, Iowa; Palo Alto, California; Jamaica, New York; Portland, Oregon; Los Angeles, California; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Columbus, Ohio; as well as the Virginia state conference and the Kansas state conference.

There was no comfort to the South, particularly that section which is engaged in all-out resistance to integration, in the deliberations of the 49th Annual Convention. Delegates left Cleveland determined that the

SOME *of the youth advisors of the Michigan state conference of NAACP youth councils and college chapters. Goal of the advisors is to increase the number of active youth councils in Michigan from nine to twenty-two. The three women are (from L) Mrs. Hillary Bissell, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Evelyn Roundtree, Detroit; and Mrs. Rebecca Moreay, Pontiac. In the back row are Daniel Neusom, state advisor; Avery, and Isaac McBride, Benton Harbor; Addison Levy, Rouge-Ecorse Southwest Detroit; Herbert Wright, NAACP youth secretary; and James Bivens, Inkster.*

year ahead will be full of intensified activity to regain the lost membership and to increase pressures on every front for first class citizenship in the North as well as in the South. Many delegates expressed the hope and determination that when the greatest convention of them all, the 50th, is gavelled to order in New York next July, an even more favorable report than that made in Cleveland will mark the Golden Anniversary celebration.

Doyle Stemard

THEODORE A. JONES, *president of the Chicago branch, presents an NAACP life membership plaque to members of the White Rose Service League: (from L) Mrs. Marjorie Gregg, Mrs. Elizabeth Crawby, Mrs. Bertha Graham, and Mrs. Sudia Tousana, president.*

College and School News

Judge Jane M. Bolin of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City received an honarary LL.D. degree from WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (Oxford, Ohio), at the college's 103rd commencement exercises. Judge Bolin holds an A. B. degree from Wellesley and an LL. B. from the Yale university law school.

■

Dorothy Coulter of Albuquerque, New Mexico, has established a scholarship trust fund of $4,000 at the UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO in honor of A. L. Mitchell, retired postal employee and long-time Albuquerque resident. The scholarship will be jointly administered by the University of New Mexico and the scholarship committee of the New Mexico state conference of NAACP branches.

■

SHAW UNIVERSITY was host to the twenty-second annual minister's institute, the twenty-first annual women's missionary training conference, and the eighth Bible youth camp in June. Separate programs were conducted by the ministers and the missionary women, but the two groups met jointly at noon and night assembly programs. About 125 ministers and missionaries attended, and 200 youths were in the camp.

■

The DELTA SIGMA THETA sorority sponsored, for academic credit, a mental health workshop on the cam-

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pus of Lincoln University (Mo.) June 16-20. The workshop, sponsored in cooperation with Lincoln's department of education, was designed to enable participants to identify mental health deterrents and problems and to create an awareness of mental health needs in the community.

■

Mrs. Velva L. Henderson, wife of Dr. J. Raymond Henderson of Los Angeles, California, received her master's degree in religious education on June 14 from the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY. She is the first Negro ever to receive this degree from this institution.

■

Gwendolyn Fuller of the OKLAHOMA CITY HIGH SCHOOL, who is also president of the Oklahoma City NAACP youth council, set a record in youth membership sales by enrolling 111 members during a five-week period.

■

Dr. Rudolph Jones, president of FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, and his wife, Mrs. Mildred Jones, attended the fourth annual institute for college presidents and their wives held at Harvard University June 17-25.

■

Ninety graduates at CLARK COLLEGE were awarded degrees on June 3. Dr. Alfred B. Bonds, Jr., president of Baldwin-Wallace, delivered the commencement address.

■

TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE participated in the Dan-

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forth Foundation Workshop held at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 23-July 12. Tougaloo was represented by Dean A. A. Branch, James A. Pulliam, Dr. Naomi Townsend, and John Mangram.

■

Eighth annual Oregon forum on intergroup relations was held June 7 at PORTLAND STATE COLLEGE. The forum was sponsored by the civil-rights division of the Oregon Bureau of Labor and the Oregon Civil Rights Advisory Committee.

■

Dr. Elridge E. Scales, formerly registrar and director of the summer school at Fort Valley, has been appointed director of institutional research at TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. He will work in conjunction with the over-all research program, which is under the direction of Dean R. W. Brown.

President L. H. Foster went to indonesia in June to inspect the program for training teachers of industrial education, a program jointly sponsored by Tuskegee and the Indonesian Ministry of Education. A team of fifteen Tuskegee faculty members conducts the program.

■

The ATLANTA UNIVERSITY summer school enrolled approximately 1600 students this year, an increase of about 200 over the previous summer's enrollment; and with a faculty drawn from the faculties of the six participating institutions and visiting specialist from other schools.

President Rufus Clement has announced the ten recipients of AU fellowships for 1958-59. This is a new program of aid to gifted students under which $1,000 fellowships are awarded by the University Senate. Three of the students will be enrolled in the school of library service: Juanta Jones, Annie Mae Garner, and Almyra Ligo; two in French in the graduate school of arts and sciences, Barbara Crockett and Vivian D. Sanders; two in mathematics, Gladys Thomas and Prince Winston; one in biology, Mary McKelvey; one in English, Elizabeth Rucker; and one in the school of social work, Anne Gordon.

■

The choirs of St. Augustine, Livingstone and Shaw, three North Carolina members of the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND, were heard during July on the American Broadcasting Network's weekly radio series.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, in order to accommodate New York City's young people during their free summer hours, operated a natural science center for young people during the months of July and August.

■

The initial religious worship service during the BISHOP COLLEGE summer session was held on June 6, with Inez Jenkins, associate professor in Bishop's division of religion, as the principal speaker.

■

The JOHN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATION announced in June the names of twenty-five Negroes who have been awarded Opportunity Fellowships for 1958. During the nine years the program has been in operation, awards have been made to 193 Negroes.

The winners this year are Armenta Adams, Cleveland, Ohio; Clara Anthony, Baltimore, Maryland; James Blackwell, Grambling, Louisiana; Frank Brown, Chicago, Illinois; Grace Bumbry, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Jacquelyne Clarke, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; George A. Davis, Atlanta, Georgia; Claude Eudaric, Martinique, French West Indies Daniel Foster, Jetersville, Virginia; Mrs. Jewelle Gibbs, New Haven, Connecticut; Pearl Gore, Nashville, Tennessee; Norman Hodges, Detroit, Michigan; Louis Jones, Lexington, Kentucky; Eric Lincoln, Memphis, Tennessee; Charles Mason, Athena, Alabama; Richard Mayhew, Brooklyn, New York; Dr. Lonnie MacDonald, Jr., Chester, Pennsylvania; Sam Riley, Chicago, Illinois; George Sinkler, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina; Robert P. Smith, Jr., New Orleans, Louisiana; Carolyn Stanford, Yeadon, Pennsylvania; Charles W. Taylor, Jr., Seattle, Washington; George Walker, Jamaica, New York; Mrs. Jacqueline White, San Francisco, California; and James Wise, Yeadon, Pennsylvania.

■

Russell Mosley, 14, eighth-grade scholar and president of his class at JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 139 (New York City), was named in June winner of one of two Rebecca Elsberg Memorial scholarships totaling $200.00.

Termed an excellent student with excellent habits, Russell was recommended for the honor by his principal Abraham Wilner. The award, given on the basis of scholarship and need, is made annually to one

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girl and one boy student in New York City.

Russell, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Mosley of 2265 Fifth Avenue, was considered for acceptance at the exclusive Groton Academy in Massachusetts. He plans to attend Brooklyn Technical High School since passing its entrance examination last January.

■

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE is being evaluated by Dr. William T. Lhamon of Baylor as a center for the teaching of psychiatry to undergraduates.

Thirty-seven members of the school of nursing class of 1960 were capped in May in an impressive ceremony held before a large audience.

Dr. Horace Goldie, director, oncology department, spoke on his cancer research in the seminar of the department of physiology at Vanderbilt University Medical School on May 6.

■

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY awarded 108 bachelor's degrees and five honorary degrees during its 1958 commencement exercises. Dr. Herman L. Turner, pastor of the Covenant Presbyterian church USA, Atlanta, Georgia, was the commencement speaker.

■

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE sponsored its second summer institute for school teachers of science June 23-August 15. Primary objectives of the institute were to improve the subject-matter competence of the participating teachers.

■

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE was host July 7-18 to the annual summer institute for ministers; on June 23-27, to the annual state conference of vocational and practical-arts teachers; and on June 16-27, to the national conference for college audio-visual directors.

Fifty-five high school teachers of general science accepted stipends for the 1958 National Science Foundation sponsored summer institute for high school teachers of general science held at VSC June 30-August 8.

VSC was designated to administer the National Teacher Examination on July 19.

Book Reviews

OLD-TIME LEADER

***The Honey-Pod Tree*: The Life Story of Thomas Calhoun Walker. New York: The John Day Company, 1958. 320 pp. $4.50.**

The unpretentious reminiscences of "Lawyer Walker of Gloucester," as he was familiarly called throughout the State of Virginia, as told to Florence L. Lattimore, a professional social worker. "Neither Miss Lattimore nor Mr. Walker is now living."

Lawyer Walker, a roly-poly man full of humor and anecdote, was a member of the post-Reconstruction school of Negro leaders. These men were usually born in slavery, had a meager formal education achieved at great sacrifice, felt deep mental distress over the status of the Negro masses (whom they always fondly described as "my people"), veneration for "quality" (upper-class whites), a desire to appease the powerful, and the sincerely abiding belief that racial problems could be solved if "both races . . . reveal their finest qualities to each other and go out of their way to do it."

Lawyer Walker was thirteen before he could read or write. He worked his way through Hampton Institute at great sacrifice and returned to Gloucester, instead of going up North, to work for the improvement of his people. His achievements were manifold in education, farming, religion, community welfare, business and to a certain extent even in racial relations. The irony in a leadership of the Walker type, where one always dodged the basic issues, is that despite the vast educational and material advancement of Virginia Negroes they are still second-class citizens. You cannot have "mutual respect" without human equality, all else is fatuousness as Virginia's "massive resistance" against public school integration proves. Many Negroes who respected and admired Lawyer Walker came to regard him, however, during his later years, as an "Uncle Tom." He had outlived, if not his usefullness, his period. (The book's title comes from an old slave-auction block which stood beneath a honey-pod tree. When Mr. Walker was an infant, the Emancipation Proclamation was read to Gloucester slaves beneath this tree.)

J.W.I.

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ON COLONIALISM

The Idea of Colonialism. **Edited by Robert Strausz-Hupé and Harry W. Hazard. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1958. III+496 pp. $5.00.**

At a time when there is so much confusion about colonialism in the modern world the Hupé-Hazard volume comes like a fresh breath of enlightenment, making a real contribution in helping to clear up much misinformation. Divided into four major parts and fifteen chapters it covers a wide range of materials in a methodical and systematic manner. It provides a historical perspective that clarifies the difference betwen colonialism and imperialism as concepts and relates this to the drive for national independence now occupying the attention of so large a part of the world. On this foundation it goes forward with a sound and rational treatment of the patterns found in the subject areas of various metropolitan powers, and wisely includes an analysis not only of the classic ones . . . Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal . . . but presents a striking picture of the Russian type as it existed under both Czarist and the contemporary Soviet regimes, as well as a useful review of the aftermath of Japanese colonialism in Southeast Asia. Well known recent aspects are studied involving the Bandung conference, the attitude of India, Russia, America, Western policy in general and the American situation in particular, as well as the United Nations and the case of Algeria. The concluding sections attempt to assess the overall view in terms of freedom and responsibility and a reconsideration of colonalism and its many-faceted ramifications.

As Hans Kohn points out, we will do well and keep our balance on colonial matters if we realize that:

> The most important maxim guiding Western actions should be the recognition that real reforms are necessary everywhere, that there is no simple solution, and that each issue must be judged on its own merits, according to its historical setting.

Resting on such basic common sense, it is no wonder that the book can be so highly recommended as one with both timely and lasting historical value that it ought to be within immediate reach of the public, as well as the professional person involved in world affairs. Written in a very readable style, with references cited at the end of each chapter, the book stands out as one offering much help in grouping with those international problems that have become so important today.

HUGH H. SMYTHE

Study of Discrimination In Education. **By Charles D. Ammoun. United Nations. New York: Columbia University Press, 1958. VIII+182 pp. $1.25.**

Dealing with eigthy-three countries, this *Study* is awe-inspiring in the amount of discrimination in education which it turns up. "Of all the prejudices engendering discrimination, those based upon race and color appear to be most deeply rooted." But there are others that are deeply rooted: Discriminations based on sex, religion, social origin, property and political and other opinions; discrimination against rural and nomadic populations, and discriminations against people who speak a minority language. The problem is a complex one for which the author offers no easy solutions.

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